

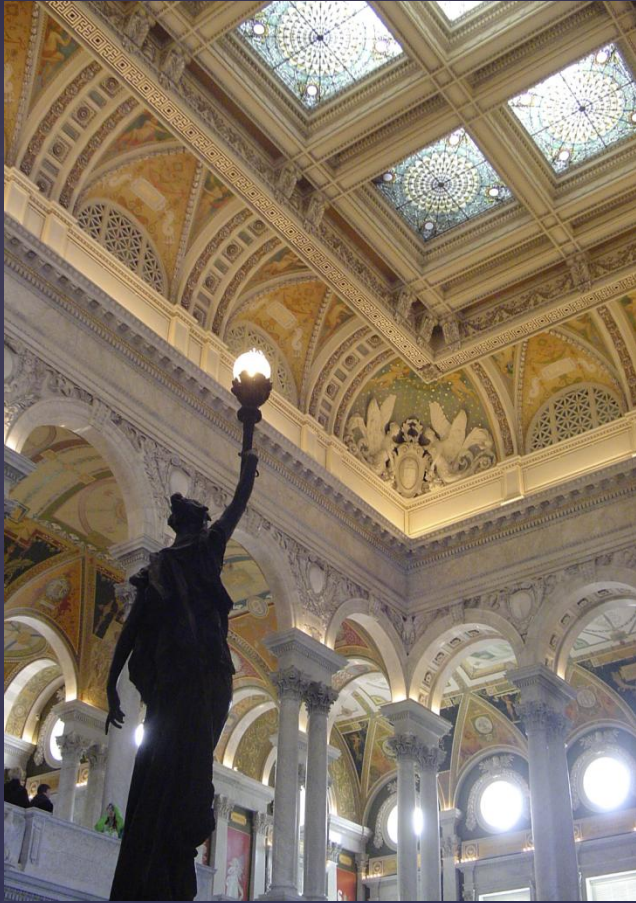
Legislación Federal y la Conversación Nacional sobre Elecciones



{ Departamento de Elecciones del Condado Maricopa
Reunión de la Red de la Comunidad
24 de Abril, 2013

- &Introducción de Legislación Federal
- & USPS
- &Comisión Presidencial
- &Índice de Rendimiento Electoral
- &Simposio NIST/EAC
- &IEEE P1622

Temas



& Existen numerosos proyectos de ley que abordan estos temas que no vamos a estar cubriendo, pero que se pueden encontrar en línea en la Biblioteca del Congreso (www.thomas.loc.gov) :

- ⌘ Financiamiento de Campañas
- ⌘ Límites de Período
- ⌘ Representación del Distrito de Columbia
- ⌘ Redistribución de Distritos
- ⌘ Abolición del Colegio Electoral

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Palabras Clave:
“Elección” y
“Votante” también!

- ‡ En lugar de cubrir todos los puntos de cada proyecto de ley, vamos a reducir el alcance de lo que afecta las Elecciones de Arizona al exigir cambios, y/o aquellas áreas que puedan resultar problemáticas y necesitan una discusión adicional sobre el lenguaje.
- ‡ MCED ya ha tenido discusión sobre muchos de estos proyectos de ley con el personal del Congreso tanto en el proyecto de lenguaje así como la legislación introducida.
- ‡ Seguimos esas comunicaciones para mejorar el proceso y ayudar a informar a la conversación.

Ámbito de discusión



{ HR 775

& Funcionarios electorales exentos del servicio de jurado Federal durante el ciclo electoral.

El Comité Legislativo del Centro Electoral apoyó este proyecto de ley.

Ley de Elecciones Ininterrumpidas

{ S123 y
HR12

A BILL

To modernize voter registration, promote access to voting for individuals with disabilities, protect the ability of individuals to exercise the right to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

Esta es una grande...

RE: Registro de votante en línea

⌘ “marca computarizada” puede ser problemática con tantos votantes que también se inscriben en PEVL y la necesidad de una firma válida para verificar con la declaración jurada de la boleta.

{ S123 y
HR12

` (c) Signatures in Electronic Form- For purposes of this section, an individual provides a signature in electronic form by

` (1) executing a computerized mark in the signature field on an online voter registration application; or

` (2) submitting with the application an electronic copy of the individual's handwritten signature through electronic means.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Modificaciones de Registro en Línea

⌘ La ventana de 7 días podría resultar problemática para algunas jurisdicciones

{ S123 y
HR12

` (B) PROCESSING OF UPDATED INFORMATION BY ELECTION OFFICIALS- If a registered voter updates registration information under subparagraph (A), the appropriate State or local election official shall--

` (i) revise any information on the computerized list to reflect the update made by the voter; and

` (ii) if the updated registration information affects the voter's eligibility to vote in an election for Federal office, ensure that the information is processed with respect to the election if the voter updates the information not later than the lesser of 7 days, or the period provided by State law, before the date of the election.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Uso de Correo Electrónico y Restricciones

- ⌘ Algunas jurisdicciones ya están proporcionando boletas de muestra, etc. a través de correo electrónico en un gran ahorro.
- ⌘ Esto restringe que sea dado a los partidos políticos, candidatos, y PACS

{ S123 y
HR12

“(c) Prohibiting Use of Electronic Mail Addresses for Other Than Official Purposes- The chief State election official shall ensure that any electronic mail address provided by an applicant under subsection (b)(5) is used only for purposes of carrying out official duties of election officials and is not transmitted by any State or local election official (or any agent of such an official, including a contractor) to any person who does not require the address to carry out such official duties and who is not under the direct supervision and control of a State or local election official.”

(b) Requiring Provision of Information by Election Officials- Section 302(b) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15482(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) PROVISION OF OTHER INFORMATION BY ELECTRONIC MAIL- If an individual who is a registered voter has provided the State or local election official with an electronic mail address for the purpose of receiving voting information (as described in section 9(b)(5) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993), the appropriate State or local election official, through electronic mail transmitted not later than 7 days before the date of the election involved, shall provide the individual with information on how to obtain the following information by electronic means:

“(A) The name and address of the polling place at which the individual is assigned to vote in the election.

“(B) The hours of operation for the polling place.

“(C) A description of any identification or other information the individual may be required to present at the polling place.”.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Requisito de Registro...

& Parecería que esto negaría la Proposición 200 y los requisitos de documentación de ciudadanía.

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 104. CLARIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT REGARDING NECESSARY INFORMATION TO SHOW ELIGIBILITY TO VOTE.

Section 8 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6) is amended--

(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (i) the following new subsection:

`(j) Requirement for State To Register Applicants Providing Necessary Information To Show Eligibility To Vote- For purposes meeting the requirement of subsection (a)(1) that an eligible applicant is registered to vote in an election for Federal office within the deadlines required under such subsection, the State shall consider an applicant to have provided a `valid voter registration form' if--

(1) the applicant has accurately completed the application form and attested to the statement required by section 9(b)(2), and

`(2) in the case of an applicant who registers to vote online in accordance with section 6A, the applicant provides a signature in accordance with subsection (c) of such section.'.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Automatización de Cambios en Agencias

& Cambios de dirección/nombre serían transmitidos de agencias para propósitos de VR diariamente

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 111. AUTOMATED VOTER REGISTRATION.

(a) Collection of Information by Source Agencies-

(1) DUTIES OF SOURCE AGENCIES- Each source agency in a State (as defined in subsection (e)) shall, with each application for services or assistance by an individual, and with each recertification, renewal, or change of address relating to such services or assistance--

(A) notify each such individual of the substantive qualifications of an elector in the State, using language approved by the State's chief election official;

(B) notify each such individual that there is an opportunity to be registered to vote or update voter registration, but that voter registration is voluntary, and that neither registering nor declining to register to vote will in any way affect the availability of services or benefits, nor be used for other purposes;

(C) require that each such individual indicate, after considering the substantive qualification of an elector in the State, whether or not the person wishes to be registered;

(D) ensure that each such individual's transaction with the agency cannot be completed until the individual has indicated whether he or she wishes to register to vote; and

(E) for each such individual who consents to using the individual's records with the source agency to enable the individual to register to vote under this section, collect a signed affirmation of eligibility to register to vote in the State.

(2) NO EFFECT ON RIGHT TO DECLINE VOTER REGISTRATION- Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to interfere with the right of any person to decline to be registered to vote for any reason.

(b) Transfer of Information on Individuals Consenting to Voter Registration-

(1) TRANSFER- For each individual who notifies the source agency that the individual consents to voter registration under this section, the source agency shall transfer to the chief State election official of the State the following data, to the extent the data is available to the source agency:

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

SEC. 201. AUTOMATED VOTER REGISTRATION.

(a) Collection of Information by Source Agencies-

(1) DUTIES OF SOURCE AGENCIES- Each source agency in a State (as defined in subsection (e)) shall, with each application for services or assistance by an individual, and with each recertification, renewal, or change of address relating to such services or assistance--

- (A) notify each such individual of the substantive qualifications of an elector in the State, using language approved by the State's chief election official;
- (B) notify each such individual that there is an opportunity to be registered to vote or update voter registration, but that voter registration is voluntary, and that neither registering nor declining to register to vote will in any way affect the availability of services or benefits, nor be used for other purposes;
- (C) require that each such individual indicate, after considering the substantive qualification of an elector in the State, whether or not the person wishes to be registered;
- (D) ensure that each such individual's transaction with the agency cannot be completed until the individual has indicated whether he or she wishes to register to vote; and
- (E) for each such individual who consents to using the individual's records with the source agency to enable the individual to register to vote under this section, collect a signed affirmation of eligibility to register to vote in the State.

{ S123 y
HR12

RE: Automatización de Agencias NVRA

Esto podría mejorar grandemente la eficiencia de conseguir votantes registrados y/o mantenerlos al corriente y disminuir el # de provisionales.

⌘ SIN EMBARGO—a un gran costo ya que la mayoría de las agencias no utilizan un formato de datos común .

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Automatización de Agencias NVRA

⌘ Incluye una porción de alcance para ayudar a conseguir votantes registrados y eliminando el procesamiento de último minuto y provisionales

{ S123 y
HR12

(5) INDIVIDUALS IN EXISTING RECORDS- No later than January 2015, each individual who is listed in a source agency's records and for whom there exists reason to believe the individual is a citizen and not otherwise ineligible to vote shall be mailed a postage pre-paid return postcard including a box for the individual to check, together with the statement (in close proximity to the box and in prominent type), 'By checking this box, I affirm that I am a citizen of the United States, am eligible to vote in this State, and will be at least eighteen years old by the next general election. I understand that by checking this box, I will be registered to vote if I am eligible to vote in the State.', along with a clear description of the voting eligibility requirements in the State. The postcard shall also include, where required for voter registration, a place for the individual's signature and designation of party affiliation. An individual who checks the box and returns the completed postcard postmarked not later than the lesser of the fifteenth day before an election for Federal office, or the period provided by State law, shall be registered to vote in that election.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

(2) STATE OFFICES DESCRIBED-

(A) IN GENERAL- The State offices described in this paragraph are as follows:

- (i) The State motor vehicle authority.
- (ii) Each office in the State which is designated as a voter registration agency in a State pursuant to section 7(a) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-5(a)).
- (iii) Each State agency that administers a program providing assistance pursuant to pursuant to title III of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 501 et seq.).
- (iv) Each State agency primarily responsible for maintaining identifying information for students enrolled at public secondary schools in the State, including, where applicable, the State agency responsible for maintaining the education data system described in section 6401(e)(2) of the America COMPETES Act (20 U.S.C. 9871(e)(2)).
- (v) In the case of a State in which an individual disenfranchised by a criminal conviction may become eligible to vote upon completion of criminal sentence or any part thereof, or upon formal restoration of

rights, the State agency responsible for administering that sentence, or part thereof, or that restoration of rights.

(vi) In the case of a State in which an individual disenfranchised by adjudication of mental incompetence or similar condition becomes eligible to register to vote upon the restoration of competence or similar condition, each State agency responsible for determining when competence or a similar condition is met.

(vii) Such other office which may be designated as a source agency by the chief State election official of the State.

{ S123 y
HR12

RE: Agencias Estatales

⌘ Incluye escuelas y
agencias responsables
de la restauración de
los derechos

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013



(3) FEDERAL OFFICES DESCRIBED- The Federal offices described in this paragraph are as follows:

- (A) Armed Forces recruitment offices.
- (B) The United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau, but only with respect to individuals who complete the naturalization process.
- (C) The Social Security Administration.
- (D) The Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Probation Service, but only with respect to individuals completing terms of prison, sentences, probation, or parole.
- (E) The Department of Veterans Affairs, but only with respect to individuals applying for or using health care services or services for homeless individuals.
- (F) The Defense Manpower Data Center of the Department of Defense.
- (G) The Indian Health Services of the Department of Health and Human Services.
- (H) The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the Department of Health and Human Services.
- (I) Any other Federal office which is designated by a State (with the consent of the President) as a source agency with respect to the State.

Ya requerido bajo NVRA

S123 y
HR12

RE: Agencias Federales
Expande las agencias
NVRA actuales.

⌘ Actualmente esto se
deja en manos del
Estado para determinar
más allá de los
designados
específicamente en
NVRA.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013



RE: EDR

- ⌘ Este sería un cambio para AZ.
- ⌘ No especifica boleta provisional o no.

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 304. SAME DAY REGISTRATION.

` (a) In General-

` (1) REGISTRATION- Notwithstanding section 8(a)(1)(D) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6), each State shall permit any eligible individual on the day of a Federal election and on any day when voting, including early voting, is permitted for a Federal election--

` (A) to register to vote in such election at the polling place using a form that meets the requirements under section 9(b) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (or, if the individual is already registered to vote, to revise any of the individual's voter registration information); and

` (B) to cast a vote in such election.

` (2) EXCEPTION- The requirements under paragraph (1) shall not apply to a State in which, under a State law in effect continuously on and after the date of the enactment of this section, there is no voter registration requirement for individuals in the State with respect to elections for Federal office.

` (b) Eligible Individual- For purposes of this section, the term **` eligible individual'** means, with respect to any election for Federal office, an individual who is otherwise qualified to vote in that election.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Pre-Registro de 16 Años de Edad

- ⌘ Similar al Servicio Selectivo, las personas podrían inscribirse a la edad de 16.
- ⌘ Impacto: niños que van a la universidad y se registran allá expandirían VR en casa

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 122. ACCEPTANCE OF VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

(a) Acceptance of Applications- Section 8 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6), as amended by section 104, is amended --

(1) by redesignating subsection (k) as subsection (l); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (j) the following new subsection:

“(k) Acceptance of Applications From Individuals Under 18 Years of Age-

“(1) IN GENERAL- A State may not refuse to accept or process an individual's application to register to vote in elections for Federal office on the grounds that the individual is under 18 years of age at the time the individual submits the application, so long as the individual is at least 16 years of age at such time.

“(2) NO EFFECT ON STATE VOTING AGE REQUIREMENTS- Nothing in paragraph (1) may be construed to require a State to permit an individual who is under 18 years of age at the time of an election for Federal office to vote in the election.”.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Informes de VR

⌘ Actualmente el EAC recopila esta información después de cada Elección General, no cada año como parte de la Encuesta del Día de Elecciones

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 123. ANNUAL REPORTS ON VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS.

(a) Annual Report- Not later than 90 days after the end of each year, each State shall submit to the Election Assistance Commission and Congress a report containing the following information for the year:

(1) The number of individuals who were registered under section 111.

(2) The number of voter registration application forms completed by individuals that were transmitted by motor vehicle authorities in the State (pursuant to section 5(d) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993) and voter registration agencies in the State (as designated under section 7 of such Act) to the chief State election official of the State, broken down by each such authority and agency.

(3) The number of such individuals whose voter registration application forms were accepted and who were registered to vote in the State and the number of such individuals whose forms were rejected and who were not registered to vote in the State, broken down by each such authority and agency.

(4) The number of change of address forms and other forms of information indicating that an individual's identifying information has been changed that were transmitted by such motor vehicle authorities and voter registration agencies to the chief State election official of the State, broken down by each such authority and agency and the type of form transmitted.

(5) The number of individuals on the Statewide computerized voter registration list (as established and maintained under section 303 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002) whose voter registration information was revised by the chief State election official as a result of the forms transmitted to the official by such motor vehicle authorities and voter registration agencies (as described in paragraph (3)), broken down by each such authority and agency and the type of form transmitted.

(6) The number of individuals who requested the chief State election official to revise voter registration information on such list, and the number of individuals whose information was revised as a result of such a request.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Asistencia VR

Sanción penal

⌘ Mejora Adicional: prohíbe alterar un formulario sin el conocimiento o consentimiento del votante

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 141. PROHIBITING HINDERING, INTERFERING WITH, OR PREVENTING VOTER REGISTRATION .

(a) In General- Chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

Sec. 612. Hindering, interfering with, or preventing registering to vote

“(a) Prohibition- It shall be unlawful for any person, whether acting under color of law or otherwise, to corruptly hinder, interfere with, or prevent another person from registering to vote or aiding another person in registering to vote in any election for Federal office.

“(b) Attempt- Any person who attempts to commit any offense described in subsection (a) shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense that the person attempted to commit.

“(c) Penalty- Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

“(d) Election for Federal Office Defined- For purposes of this section, the term ‘election for Federal office’ means a general, special, primary, or runoff election held to nominate or elect a candidate for the office of President or Vice President, presidential elector, or of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.’.

(b) Clerical Amendment- The table of sections for chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

‘612. Hindering, interfering with, or preventing registering to vote.’.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Mejores Prácticas

⌘ Mientras que esto incluye cambios en este proyecto de ley,
el EAC ya cuenta con esto...

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 142. ESTABLISHMENT OF BEST PRACTICES.

(a) Best Practices- Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Election Assistance Commission shall develop and publish recommendations for best practices for States to use to deter and prevent violations of section 612 of title 18, United States Code (as added by section 141) and section 12 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-10) (relating to the unlawful interference with registering to vote, or voting, or attempting to register to vote or vote), including practices to provide for the posting of relevant information at polling places and voter registration agencies under such Act, the training of poll workers and election officials, and relevant educational materials. For purposes of this subsection, the term `State' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) Inclusion in Voter Information Requirements- Section 302(b)(2) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15482(b)(2)) is amended--

(1) by striking `and' at the end of subparagraph (E);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (F) and inserting `; and'; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

`(G) information relating to the prohibitions of section 612 of title 18, United States Code, and section 12 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-10) (relating to the unlawful interference with registering to vote, or voting, or attempting to register to vote or vote), including information on how individuals may report allegations of violations of such prohibitions.'.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013



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Election Management Resources

One of EAC's top priorities is providing assistance to election officials. EAC has issued guidance, advisories, and best practices to help officials comply with HAVA and make other election administration improvements and enhancements.

You'll find some of our most popular resources in this section, including the Election Management Guidelines chapters, the Quick Start Guide brochures, and information on how to design ballots and other voting materials. We also provide many voting materials, such as voter guides and election terminology glossaries, in up to 11 languages. EAC provides all of these resources to states free of charge.

{ EAC



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& Las Directrices de Administración Electoral van a ser sometidas a revisión y actualizaciones en 2013.

{ EAC

& Habrá una serie de 9 seminarios organizados por 3 funcionarios electorales locales diferentes de todo el país abordando 3 áreas específicas:

⌘ Manejo de Lugar de Votación

⌘ Registro de Votante y Educación de Votante

⌘ Entrenamiento y Retención de Trabajador Electoral

MCED

Directrices de Administración Electoral



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Los temas que MCED abordará incluirán (fechas por confirmar):

- ⌘ 26 de Junio: Procesamiento de VR en línea
- ⌘ 10 de Julio: Administración de Provisionales
- ⌘ 31 de Julio: Educando a los Votantes sobre Procesos Electorales

Directrices de Administración Electoral

RE: Asistencia al Votante

⌘ Extiende los alojamientos de la Ley MOVE para votantes UOCAVA a votantes con discapacidades también.

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 305. ACCESS TO VOTER REGISTRATION AND VOTING FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.

“(a) Treatment of Applications and Ballots- Each State shall--

“(1) permit individuals with disabilities to use absentee registration procedures and to vote by absentee ballot in elections for Federal office;

“(2) accept and process, with respect to any election for Federal office, any otherwise valid voter registration application and absentee ballot application from an individual with a disability if the application is received by the appropriate State election official not less than 30 days before the election;

“(3) in addition to any other method of registering to vote or applying for an absentee ballot in the State, establish procedures--

“(A) for individuals with disabilities to request by mail and electronically voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications with respect to elections for Federal office in accordance with subsection (c);

“(B) for States to send by mail and electronically (in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the individual under subparagraph (C)) voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications requested under subparagraph (A) in accordance with subsection (c); and

“(C) by which such an individual can designate whether the individual prefers that such voter registration application or absentee ballot application be transmitted by mail or electronically;

“(4) in addition to any other method of transmitting blank absentee ballots in the State, establish procedures for transmitting by mail and electronically blank absentee ballots to individuals with disabilities with respect to elections for Federal office in accordance with subsection (d);

“(5) transmit a validly requested absentee ballot to an individual with a disability--

“(A) except as provided in subsection (e), in the case in which the request is received at least 45 days before an election for Federal office, not later than 45 days before the election; and

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Asistencia al Votante

⌘ Establece \$30,000,000 en la concesión de fondos para programas pilotos

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 202. PILOT PROGRAMS FOR ENABLING INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO REGISTER TO VOTE AND VOTE PRIVATELY AND INDEPENDENTLY AT RESIDENCES.

(a) Establishment of Pilot Programs- The Election Assistance Commission (hereafter referred to as the `Commission') shall make grants to eligible States to conduct pilot programs under which--

- (1) individuals with disabilities may use electronic means (including the Internet and telephones utilizing assistive devices) to register to vote and to request and receive absentee ballots, in a manner which permits such individuals to do so privately and independently at their own residences; and
- (2) individuals with disabilities may use the telephone to cast ballots electronically from their own residences, but only if the telephone used is not connected to the Internet.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Prohibición de Enjaulamiento y Desafío de Votantes

⌘ Sólo funcionarios electorales pueden impugnar formalmente la elegibilidad de una persona para registrarse o para votar:

{ S123 y
HR12

`(c) Requirements for Challenges by Persons Other Than Election Officials- No person, other than a State or local election official, shall submit a formal challenge to an individual's eligibility to register to vote in an election for Federal office or to vote in an election for Federal office unless that challenge is supported by personal knowledge regarding the grounds for ineligibility which is--

`(1) documented in writing; and

`(2) subject to an oath or attestation under penalty of perjury that the challenger has a good faith factual basis to believe that the individual who is the subject of the challenge is ineligible to register to vote or vote in that election.

`(d) Penalties for Knowing Misconduct- Whoever knowingly challenges the eligibility of one or more individuals to register or vote or knowingly causes the eligibility of such individuals to be challenged in violation of this section with the intent that one or more eligible voters be disqualified, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, for each such violation. Each violation shall be a separate offense.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Prohibición de Prácticas Engañosas

⌘ Comunicación oral o escrita—El estatuto de AZ es sólo en relación con la información enviada por correo y sólo bajo el Título 19

{ S123 y
HR12

TITLE IV--PROHIBITING DECEPTIVE PRACTICES

SEC. 401. PROHIBITION ON DECEPTIVE PRACTICES IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

(a) In General- Chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by section 141(a) and section 301(a), is amended by adding at the end the following:

Sec. 614. False election-related information in Federal elections

“(a) A person, including an election official, who in any election for Federal office knowingly and willfully deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of their free and fair exercise of the right to vote by the communication of election-related information that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

“(b) As used in this section--

“(1) the term ‘election for Federal office’ means any general, primary, runoff, or special election for the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the Senate, Member of the House of Representatives, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress; and

“(2) the term ‘election-related information’ means any oral or written communication regarding--

“(A) the time or place of an election for Federal office;

“(B) criminal penalties associated with voting in such an election;

“(C) an individual's voter registration status or eligibility to vote in such an election; or

“(D) the explicit endorsement by any person or organization of a candidate in such an election.’.

(b) Clerical Amendment- The table of sections for chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by section 141(b) and section 301(b), is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“614. False election-related information in Federal elections.’.

SEC. 402. MODIFICATION OF PENALTY FOR VOTER INTIMIDATION.

Section 594 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘one year’ and inserting ‘5 years’.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013



Fifty-first Legislature - First Regular Session

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19-119. [Deceptive mailings; civil penalty](#)

A. In an attempt to influence the outcome of an election held pursuant to this title, an individual or committee shall not deliver or mail any document that falsely purports to be a mailing authorized, approved, required, sent or reviewed by or that falsely simulates a document from the government of this state, a county, city or town or any other political subdivision.

B. An individual or committee that violates this section is liable for a civil penalty equal to twice the total of the cost of the mailing or five hundred dollars, whichever is greater. The attorney general, the county attorney, the city or town attorney or other legal representative of the political subdivision, as appropriate, may assess the civil penalty.

RE: Informes de DOJ

⌘ Informes a DOJ implementarían medidas correctivas para contrarrestar la desinformación

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 404. REPORTING VIOLATIONS; CORRECTIVE ACTION.

(a) Reporting- Any person may submit a report to the Attorney General regarding any violation or possible violation of section 594 or section 614 of title 18, United States Code (as added by section 401(a)).

(b) Corrective Action-

(1) IN GENERAL- Immediately after receiving a report under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall consider and review the report, and if the Attorney General determines that there is a reasonable basis to find that a violation included in the report has occurred, the Attorney General shall--

(A) undertake all effective measures necessary to provide correct information to voters affected by the false information; and

(B) refer the matter to the appropriate Federal and State authorities for criminal prosecution or civil action after the election involved.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Estudio

Interesante que esto establecería un proceso para que la información correcta sea difundida a través de anuncios de servicio público, alertas de emergencia etc.

{ S123 y
HR12

⌘ Eso sería grandioso AUNQUE LA INFORMACIÓN ERRÓNEA NO ESTUVIERA SIENDO CORREGIDA!

(3) STUDY AND REPORT ON METHODS OF DISSEMINATING CORRECTIVE INFORMATION-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Attorney General, in consultation with the Federal Communications Commission and the Election Assistance Commission, shall conduct a study on the feasibility of providing the corrective information under paragraph (1) through public service announcements, the emergency alert system, or other forms of public broadcast.

(B) REPORT- Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report detailing the results of the study conducted under subparagraph (A).

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013



}

- & Que pasaría si tuviéramos PSAs, PSAs REALES que se anunciaran durante las horas que la mayoría de personas ve la TV, que recordara a los votantes:
- ¿Si se ha mudado, actualize su VR
 - ¿Plazos de inscripción
 - ¿Fechas y plazos de envío por correo de boletas tempranas
 - ¿Cómo localizar su lugar de votación

⌘ Y si además de la norma “Yo soy el Candidato y estoy de acuerdo con este mensaje” dijera:

- ⌘ “El Registro de Votantes para esta elección cierra el ____” O
- ⌘ “Las boletas tempranas deben ser devueltas para las 7PM el Día de Elección”
- ⌘ Etc. Etc. Etc.

Otra idea...



RE: Delincuentes

⌘ Sólo aquellos encarcelados cumpliendo una sentencia no pueden votar:

{ S123 y
HR12

TITLE V--DEMOCRACY RESTORATION

SEC. 501. RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

The right of an individual who is a citizen of the United States to vote in any election for Federal office shall not be denied or abridged because that individual has been convicted of a criminal offense unless such individual is serving a felony sentence in a correctional institution or facility at the time of the election.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Recuentos

& A MANO...

& Aquellos de ustedes que han participado en la auditoría a mano entienden los problemas con la exactitud!

{ S123 y
HR12

“(iii) MANUAL COUNTING REQUIREMENTS FOR RECOUNTS AND AUDITS- (I) Each paper ballot used pursuant to clause (i) shall be suitable for a manual audit, and shall be counted by hand in any recount or audit conducted with respect to any election for Federal office.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Estudio

⌘ Interesante ante la reciente decisión del Congreso en relación a la Fundación Nacional para la Ciencia...

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 247. STUDY AND REPORT ON ACCESSIBLE PAPER BALLOT VERIFICATION MECHANISMS.

(a) Study and Report- The Director of the National Science Foundation shall make grants to not fewer than 3 eligible entities to study, test, and develop accessible paper ballot voting, verification, and casting mechanisms and devices and best practices to enhance the accessibility of paper ballot voting and verification mechanisms for individuals with disabilities, for voters whose primary language is not English, and for voters with difficulties in literacy, including best practices for the mechanisms themselves and the processes through which the mechanisms are used.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

Senate Delivers a Devastating Blow to the Integrity of the Scientific Process at the National Science Foundation



WASHINGTON, March 20, 2013 /PRNewswire-USNewswire/ -- The following is being released by the [American Political Science Association](#):

(Logo: <http://photos.prnewswire.com/prnh/20120604/DC18511LOGO-b>)

This afternoon, the United States Senate delivered a devastating blow to the integrity of the scientific process at the National Science Foundation (NSF) by voting for the Coburn Amendment to the Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013.

Senator Coburn (R-OK) submitted an amendment (SA 65, as modified) to the Mikulski-Shelby Amendment (SA 26) to H.R. 933 (Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013). The amendment places unprecedented restriction on the national research agenda by declaring the political science study of democracy and public policy out of bounds. The amendment allows only political science research that promotes "national security or the economic interests of the United States."

Adoption of this amendment is a gross intrusion into the widely-respected, independent scholarly agenda setting process at NSF that has supported our world-class national science enterprise for over sixty years.

The amendment creates an exceptionally dangerous slippery slope. While political science research is most immediately affected, at risk is *any and all* research in *any and all* disciplines funded by the NSF. The amendment makes all scientific research vulnerable to the whims of political pressure.

Adoption of this amendment demonstrates a serious misunderstanding for the national interest and its integral place on the nation's interdisciplinary

Singling out any one field of science is short-sighted and misguided, and of the National Science Foundation.

And shackling political science within the national science agenda is a democracy.

For the latest in political science research in the news, follow us on Facebook

About the American Political Science Association

Founded in 1903, the [American Political Science Association](#) is the science and serves more than 15,000 members in over 80 countries. V departments and institutions, APSA brings together political scientists t endeavors within and outside academe in order to expand awareness

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More by this Source



Political Scientists Available to Discuss Same-Sex Marriage and U.S. Supreme Court Cases
Mar 25, 2013, 09:51 ET



Letter to Members of the United States Senate Urging Support for the Political Science Program at the National Science Foundation
Mar 18, 2013, 09:19 ET

Senator Coburn (R-OK) submitted an amendment (SA 65, as modified) to the Mikulski-Shelby Amendment (SA 26) to H.R. 933 (Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013). The amendment places unprecedented restriction on the national research agenda by declaring the political science study of democracy and public policy out of bounds. The amendment allows only political science research that promotes "national security or the economic interests of the United States."

HR 933

H.R. 933: Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013

Introduced: Mar 04, 2013 (113th Congress, 2013–2015)

Sponsor: Rep. Harold “Hal” Rogers [R-KY5]

Status: Signed by the President

Slip Law: This bill became Pub.L. 113-6.

{ HR 933

*Sec. 543. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the functions of the **Political Science** Program in the Division of Social and Economic Sciences of the Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences of the National Science Foundation, except for research projects that the Director of the National Science Foundation certifies as promoting national security or the economic interests of the United States.*

(b) The Director of the National Science Foundation shall publish a statement of the reason for each certification made pursuant to subsection (a) on the public website of the National Science Foundation.

*(c) Any unobligated balances for the **Political Science** Program described in subsection (a) may be provided for other scientific research and studies that do not duplicate those being funded by other Federal agencies.*

This division may be cited as the ‘Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013’.

RE: Publicación de “Cintas de la Urna”

⌘ Esto también se ha presentado en legislación pasada

{ S123 y
HR12

“(12) REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLICATION OF POLL TAPES-

“(A) REQUIREMENTS- Each State shall meet the following requirements:

“(i) Upon the closing of the polls at each polling place, the appropriate election official, under the observation of the certified tabulation observers admitted to the polling place under subparagraph (E) (if any), shall announce the vote orally, post a copy of the poll tape reflecting the totals from each voting machine upon which votes were cast in the election at the polling place, and prepare and post a statement of the total number of individuals who appeared at the polling place to cast ballots, determined by reference to the number of signatures in a sign-in book or other similar independent count. Such officials shall ensure that each of the certified tabulation observers admitted to the polling place has full access to observe the process by which the poll tapes and statement are produced and a reasonable period of time to review the poll tapes and statement before the polling place is closed, and (if feasible) shall provide such observers with identical duplicate copies of the poll tapes and statement.

“(ii) As soon as practicable, but in no event later than noon of the day following the date of the election, the appropriate election official shall display (at a prominent location accessible to the public during regular business hours and in or within reasonable proximity to the polling place) a copy of each poll tape and statement prepared under clause (i), and the information shall be displayed on the official public websites of the applicable local election official and chief State election official, together with the name of the designated voting official who entered the information and the date and time the information was entered.

“(iii) Each website on which information is posted under clause (ii) shall include information on the procedures by which discrepancies shall be reported to election officials. If any discrepancy exists between the posted information and the relevant poll tape or statement, the appropriate election official shall display information on the discrepancy on the website on which the information is posted under clause (ii) not later than 24 hours after the official is made aware of the discrepancy, and shall maintain the information on the discrepancy and its resolution (if applicable) on such website during the entire period for which results of the election are typically maintained on such website.

“(iv) The appropriate election official shall preserve archived copies of the poll tapes and statements prepared under clause (i) and reports of discrepancies filed by certified tabulation observers for the period of time during which records and papers are required to be retained and preserved pursuant to title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1974 et seq.) or for the same duration for which archived copies of other records of the election are required to be preserved under applicable State law, whichever is longer.

Leer en voz alta los resultados, publicar las cintas en el lugar de votación, y para el mediodía del día siguiente publicar todas las cintas públicamente en el sitio web...

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Publicación de Boletas Tempranas Emitidas En Sitio

⌘ Cada sitio de Votación Temprana tendría que publicar los totales de cada día durante todo el período de Votación Temprana:

{ S123 y
HR12

˘ (B) TREATMENT OF BALLOTS CAST AT EARLY VOTING SITES-

˘ (i) APPLICATION- The requirements of this subparagraph shall apply with respect to poll tapes and statements of the number of voters who voted in person at designated sites prior to the date of the election.

˘ (ii) DAILY COUNT OF VOTERS- At the close of business on each day on which ballots described in clause (i) may be cast prior to the date of the election, the appropriate election official at each such site shall--

˘ (I) under the observation of certified tabulation observers admitted to the site under subparagraph (E) (if any), prepare and post a statement of the total number of individuals who appeared at the site to cast ballots, determined by reference to the number of signatures in a sign-in book or other similar independent count, and the total number of ballots cast (excluding information on the votes received by individual candidates), and shall ensure that each of the certified tabulation observers admitted to the site has full access to observe the process by which the statement is produced and a reasonable period of time to review the statement before the site is closed; and

˘ (II) display at the site during regular business hours for the duration of the early voting period a paper copy of the statement prepared under subclause (I).

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Publicación de Boletas de Votación Temprana

⌘ Totales del proceso tendrían que ser publicados cada día de lo que es enviado, recibido, y disposiciones:

{ S123 y
HR12

˘ (C) TREATMENT OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS-

˘ (i) DAILY COUNT OF BALLOTS MAILED AND RECEIVED- At the close of each business day on which a State mails or accepts absentee ballots cast in an election for Federal office prior to the date of the election, the appropriate election official shall--

˘ (I) under the observation of certified tabulation observers admitted under subparagraph (E) to the site at which the ballots are mailed and received (if any), prepare and post a statement of the total number of absentee ballots mailed and received by the official during that day and a separate count of the number of absentee ballots received but rejected (separated into categories of the reasons for rejection), and ensure that each of the certified tabulation observers admitted to the site has full access to observe the process by which the statement is produced and a reasonable period of time to review the statement before the site is closed; and

˘ (II) display at the site during regular business hours for the duration of the period during which absentee ballots are processed a paper copy of the statement prepared under subclause (I).

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Publicación de Boletas Provisionales

⌘ Totales del proceso necesitarían ser publicadas todos los días:

{ S123 y
HR12

` (D) DAILY COUNT OF PROVISIONAL BALLOTS- At the close of business on the day on which the appropriate election official determines whether or not provisional ballots cast in an election for Federal office will be counted as votes in the election (as described in section 302(a)(4)), the official shall--

` (i) under the observation of certified tabulation observers admitted under subparagraph (E) to the site at which the determination is made (if any), prepare and post a statement of the number of such ballots for which a determination was made, the number of ballots counted, and the number of ballots rejected (separated into categories of the reason for the rejection), and ensure that each of the certified tabulation observers admitted to the site has full access to observe the process by which the statement is produced and a reasonable period of time to review the statement before the site is closed; and

` (ii) display at the site during regular business hours for the duration of the period during which provisional ballots are processed a paper copy of the statement prepared under clause (i).

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

{ S123 y
HR12

- ⌘ Parte de lo que se trata aquí sin embargo es la semanática de “contar” —que se usa de manera intercambiable con el significado “disposicionada a ser contada/aceptada” que es lo contrario de “rechazado” y también “tabulado”.
- ⌘ Boletas tempranas y provisionales pueden ser aceptadas, ir para la tabulación, ser rechazadas por la máquina de escáner óptico, tener que ser duplicadas volver para la tabulación, y entonces realmente ser contadas.
- ⌘ Estas pueden ser decenas de miles de boletas.
- ⌘ Los totales generales son balanceables y auditables pero generando informes en cada paso demorará el proceso considerablemente.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Auditoría a Mano

{ S123 y
HR12

- ⌘ <Muy poco cambio en el lenguaje de la ley Holt 2007...
- ⌘ Volumen basado en el margen de victoria—en cada elección siendo auditada y todas las carreras Federales son auditadas al menos que no haya oposición o un candidato reciba 80% del voto.
- ⌘ Dentro de 24 horas del conteo no oficial
- ⌘ Etc. Etc. Etc.

Subtitle C--Mandatory Manual Audits

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Provisionales

- ⌘ Estatales independientemente de dónde fueron emitidas.
- ⌘ Pero dónde es contada la boleta, y cómo se obtiene esa boleta?

{ S123 y
HR12

TITLE VII--PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

SEC. 701. REQUIREMENTS FOR COUNTING PROVISIONAL BALLOTS; ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIFORM AND NONDISCRIMINATORY STANDARDS.

(a) In General- Section 302 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15482) is amended--

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsections:

“(d) Statewide Counting of Provisional Ballots-

“(1) IN GENERAL- For purposes of subsection (a)(4), notwithstanding the precinct or polling place at which a provisional ballot is cast within the State, the appropriate election official shall count each vote on such ballot for each election in which the individual who cast such ballot is eligible to vote.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Votación Temprana En Persona

⌘ Las horas tendrían que ser uniformes en todos los lugares—pero algunas Ciudades/Pueblos trabajan 4/10s...

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 306. EARLY VOTING.

“(a) In General- Each State shall allow individuals to vote in an election for Federal office not less than 15 days prior to the day scheduled for such election in the same manner as voting is allowed on such day.

“(b) Minimum Early Voting Requirements- Each polling place which allows voting prior to the day of a Federal election pursuant to subsection (a) shall--

“(1) allow such voting for no less than 4 hours on each day (other than Sunday); and

“(2) have uniform hours each day for which such voting occurs.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Votación Temprana por Correo

⌘ Verificación de firma, que ya hacemos, sería requerida. Esto sería impactante para algunos estados.

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 307. PROMOTING ABILITY OF VOTERS TO VOTE BY MAIL.

“(a) In General- If an individual in a State is eligible to cast a vote in an election for Federal office, the State may not impose any additional conditions or requirements on the eligibility of the individual to cast the vote in such election by mail, except as required under subsection (b) and except to the extent that the State imposes a deadline for requesting the ballot and related voting materials from the appropriate State or local election official and for returning the ballot to the appropriate State or local election official.

“(b) Requiring Signature Verification- A State may not accept and process an absentee ballot submitted by any individual with respect to an election for Federal office unless the State verifies the identification of the individual by comparing the individual's signature on the absentee ballot with the individual's signature on the official list of registered voters in the State, in accordance with such procedures as the State may adopt.

Ley de Poder del Votante 2013

RE: NVRA

⌘ Expande agencias para también incluir cualquier universidad en un estado que recibe fondos Federales:

{ S123 y
HR12

TITLE XIII--OTHER ELECTION ADMINISTRATION IMPROVEMENTS

SEC. 1301. TREATMENT OF UNIVERSITIES AS VOTER REGISTRATION AGENCIES.

(a) In General- Section 7(a) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-5(a)) is amended--

(1) in paragraph (2)--

(A) by striking `and' at the end of subparagraph (A);

(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting `; and'; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

`(C) each institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) in the State that receives Federal funds.'; and

(2) in paragraph (6)(A), by inserting `or, in the case of an institution of higher education, with each registration of a student for enrollment in a course of study' after `assistance,'.

(b) Amendment to Higher Education Act of 1965- Section 487(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (23).

(c) Effective Date- The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to elections held on or after January 1, 2014.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013

RE: Cambios de Lugar de Votación

- ⌘ No toma en cuenta todos los votantes en PEVL
- ⌘ Sólo elecciones Federales—el votante puede haber votado más recientemente en una elección consolidada o una elección local

{ S123 y
HR12

SEC. 1302. MINIMUM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS AFFECTED BY POLLING PLACE CHANGES.

(a) Requirements- Section 302 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15482), as amended by section 701(a), is amended--

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

“(f) Minimum Notification Requirements for Voters Affected by Polling Place Changes-

“(1) IN GENERAL- If a State assigns an individual who is a registered voter in a State to a polling place with respect to an election for Federal office which is not the same polling place to which the individual was previously assigned with respect to the most recent election for Federal office in the State in which the individual was eligible to vote--

“(A) the State shall notify the individual of the location of the polling place not later than 7 days before the date of the election; or

“(B) if the State makes such an assignment fewer than 7 days before the date of the election and the individual appears on the date of the election at the polling place to which the individual was previously assigned, the State shall make every reasonable effort to enable the individual to vote on the date of the election.

Ley de Poder del Votante de 2013



{ Esa está
termina
da!

Whew!

& Algunas secciones casi lo mismo que S123/HR12

{ HR 289

TITLE I--PROMOTING INTERNET REGISTRATION

Sec. 101. Requiring availability of Internet for voter registration.

Sec. 102. Use of Internet to update registration information.

TITLE II--AUTOMATED REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS

Sec. 201. Automated voter registration.

Sec. 202. List maintenance, privacy, and security.

Sec. 203. Promoting accuracy of Statewide voter registration lists.

Sec. 204. Definitions.

Ley Electoral Valore nuestro Tiempo (VOTE)

RE: Requisitos Mínimos para Equipos y BWs

⌘ Aquellos que votan por correo también se deben tomar en consideración:

} HR 289

(2) DISTRIBUTION-

` (A) IN GENERAL- The standards described in paragraph (1) shall provide for a uniform and nondiscriminatory distribution of such systems, workers, and other resources, and, to the extent possible, shall take into account, among other factors, the following:

` (i) The voting age population.

` (ii) Voter turnout in past elections.

` (iii) The number of voters registered.

` (iv) The number of voters who have registered since the most recent Federal election.

` (v) Census data for the population served by such voting site.

` (vi) The educational levels and socio-economic factors of the population served by such voting site.

` (vii) The needs and numbers of voters with disabilities and voters with limited English proficiency.

` (viii) The type of voting systems used.

` (B) NO FACTOR DISPOSITIVE- The standards shall provide that the distribution of such systems should take into account the totality of all relevant factors, and no single factor shall be dispositive under the standards.

Ley Electoral Valore nuestro Tiempo (VOTE)

RE: Sitios de Votación Temprana

⌘ La primera frase es la cuestión aquí:

{ HR 289

SEC. 323. EARLY VOTING.

`(a) In General- During the 7-day period (or, at the option of the State, a longer period) which ends on the date of an election for Federal office, each State shall allow individuals to vote in the election in the same manner as voting is allowed on the date of such election.

`(b) Minimum Early Voting Requirements- Each polling place which allows voting prior to the day of a Federal election pursuant to subsection (a) shall--

`(1) allow such voting for no less than 4 hours on each day (other than Sunday);
and

`(2) have minimum uniform hours each day for which such voting occurs.

`(c) Standards for Early Voting-

`(1) STANDARDS-

`(A) IN GENERAL- The Commission shall issue standards for the administration of voting prior to the day scheduled for a Federal election.

`(B) STANDARDS FOR POLLING PLACES- Such standards shall include the nondiscriminatory geographic placement of polling places at which such voting occurs and the public listing of the date, time, and location of polling places no earlier than 10 days before the date on which such voting begins.

`(C) CONSULTATION- Such standards shall be developed in consultation with civil rights, voting rights, and voting protection organizations, State and local election officials, and other interested members of the community.

Ley Electoral Valore nuestro Tiempo (VOTE)

SEC. 303A. PROHIBITING ELECTION OFFICIALS FROM REQUIRING INDIVIDUALS TO PRESENT PHOTO IDENTIFICATION.

(a) Photo Identification as a Condition of Voting- Except to the extent permitted under section 303(b), a State or local election official may not--

(1) require an individual to present a photo identification (or, in the case of an individual who desires to vote by mail, a copy of a photo identification) as a condition of obtaining or casting a ballot in an election for Federal office; or

(2) require an individual to cast a provisional ballot under section 302 solely on the grounds that the individual does not present a photo identification at the polling place.

(b) Photo Identification as a Condition of Registering To Vote- A State or local election official may not require an individual to provide a photo identification (or, in the case of an individual who desires to register to vote by mail or online, a copy or electronic copy of a photo identification) as a condition of registering to vote in an election for Federal office.'

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT- The table of contents of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 303 the following new item:

'Sec. 303A. Prohibiting election officials from requiring individuals to present photo identification.'

{ HR 281

Ley de Protección de Acceso de Votante

RE: Requisitos Mínimos

⌘ Uniformidad de votación temprana, el día de 10 HRS, termina el Lunes antes del Día de Elección.

HR50

SEC. 304. EARLY VOTING.

`(a) In General- Each State shall allow individuals to vote in an election for Federal office on each day occurring during the 15-day period which ends on the second day immediately preceding the date of the election, in the same manner as voting is allowed on such date.

`(b) Minimum Early Voting Requirements- Each polling place which allows voting prior to the date of a Federal election pursuant to subsection (a) shall--

`(1) allow such voting for not less than 10 hours on each day; and

`(2) have uniform hours each day for which such voting occurs.

`(c) Location of Polling Places Near Public Transportation- To the greatest extent practicable, a State shall ensure that each polling place which allows voting prior to the date of a Federal election pursuant to subsection (a) is located within reasonable walking distance of a stop on a public transportation route.

`(d) Standards-

`(1) IN GENERAL- The Commission shall issue standards for the administration of voting prior to the date scheduled for a Federal election. Such standards shall include the nondiscriminatory geographic placement of polling places at which such voting occurs.

`(2) DEVIATION- The standards described in paragraph (1) shall permit States, upon providing adequate public notice, to deviate from any requirement in the case of unforeseen circumstances such as a natural disaster, terrorist attack, or a change in voter turnout.

`(e) Effective Date- This section shall apply with respect to elections held on or after January 1, 2014.

Métodos Simplificados y Mejorados en Lugares de Votación y Ley de Votación Temprana (SIMPLE) de 2013'

RE: Requisitos Mínimos

⌘ Equipo de votación, Trabajadores Electorales, y recursos.

{ HR50

` (2) CRITERIA- In determining the number of voting systems, poll workers, and other election resources provided at a polling place for purposes of paragraph (1), the State shall take into account the following factors:

- ` (A) The voting age population.
- ` (B) Voter turnout in past elections.
- ` (C) The number of voters registered.
- ` (D) The number of voters who have registered since the most recent Federal election.
- ` (E) Census data for the population served by the polling place, such as the proportion of the voting-age population who are under 25 years of age or who are naturalized citizens.
- ` (F) The needs and numbers of voters with disabilities and voters with limited English proficiency.
- ` (G) The type of voting systems used.
- ` (H) The length and complexity of initiatives, referenda, and other questions on the ballot.
- ` (I) Such other factors, including relevant demographic factors relating to the population served by the polling place, as the State considers appropriate.

Métodos Simplificados y Mejorados en Lugares de Votación y Ley de Votación Temprana (SIMPLE) de 2013

RE: Planes de Contingencia

Exceso de 1 hora

{ HR50

(b) Development and Implementation of Contingency Plans-

` (1) IN GENERAL- Each State shall develop, and implement to the greatest extent practicable, a contingency plan under which the State shall provide additional poll workers, machines, ballots, and other equipment and supplies (as the case may be) on the date of the election to any polling place used in an election for Federal office, including a polling place at which individuals may cast ballots prior to the date of the election, at which waiting times exceed one hour.

` (2) APPROVAL OF PLAN BY COMMISSION- The State shall ensure that the contingency plan developed under paragraph (1) is approved by the Commission prior to the date of the election involved, in accordance with such procedures as the Commission may establish.

Métodos Simplificados y Mejorados en Lugares de
Votación y Ley de Votación Temprana (SIMPLE) de 2013

RE: Provisionales

⌘ En todo el estado—las mismas cuestiones administrativas como otros proyectos de ley

{ HR50

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENTS FOR COUNTING PROVISIONAL BALLOTS; ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIFORM AND NONDISCRIMINATORY STANDARDS.

(a) In General- Section 302 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15482) is amended--

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsections:

`(d) Statewide Counting of Provisional Ballots-

`(1) IN GENERAL- For purposes of subsection (a)(4), notwithstanding the precinct or polling place at which a provisional ballot is cast within the State, the appropriate election official shall count each vote on such ballot for each election in which the individual who cast such ballot is eligible to vote.

Métodos Simplificados y Mejorados en Lugares de Votación y Ley de Votación Temprana (SIMPLE) de 2013

Termina la EAC 60 días después del paso del proyecto de ley.

{ HR260

SEC. 1011. TRANSFER OF ELECTION ADMINISTRATION FUNCTIONS TO FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION.

There are transferred to the Federal Election Commission (hereafter in this section referred to as the 'FEC') the following functions of the Commission:

- (1) The adoption of voluntary voting system guidelines, in accordance with part 3 of subtitle A of title II.
- (2) The testing, certification, decertification, and recertification of voting system hardware and software by accredited laboratories, in accordance with subtitle B of title II.
- (3) The maintenance of a clearinghouse of information on the experiences of State and local governments in implementing voluntary voting system guidelines and in operating voting systems in general.
- (4) The development of a standardized format for reports submitted by States under section 102(c) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, and the making of such format available to States and units of local government submitting such reports, in accordance with section 703(b).
- (5) Any functions transferred to the Commission under section 801 (relating to functions of the former Office of Election Administration of the FEC).
- (6) Any functions transferred to the Commission under section 802 (relating to functions described in section 9(a) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993).
- (7) Any functions of the Commission under section 1604(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107; 115 Stat. 1277; 42 U.S.C. 1977ff note) (relating to establishing guidelines and providing technical assistance with respect to electronic voting demonstration projects of the Secretary of Defense).
- (8) Any functions of the Commission under section 589(e)(1) of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-7 (e)(1)) (relating to providing technical assistance with respect to technology pilot programs for the benefit of absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters).

Para reducir el gasto Federal y el déficit terminando la financiación de contribuyentes de campañas electorales presidenciales y convenciones de partidos y terminando la Comisión de Asistencia Electoral.

RE: Junta de Revisión de Directrices

& Todavía muy pesado en el ESTADO...

{ HR260

SEC. 213. MEMBERSHIP.

- ` (a) In General- The Board shall be composed of 82 members appointed as follows:
- ` (1) One State or local election official from each State, to be selected by the chief State election official of the State, who shall take into account the needs of both State and local election officials in making the selection.
 - ` (2) 2 members appointed by the National Conference of State Legislatures.
 - ` (3) 2 members appointed by the National Association of Secretaries of State.
 - ` (4) 2 members appointed by the National Association of State Election Directors.
 - ` (5) 2 members appointed by the National Association of County Recorders, Election Administrators, and Clerks.
 - ` (6) 2 members appointed by the Election Center.
 - ` (7) 2 members appointed by the International Association of County Recorders, Election Officials, and Treasurers.
 - ` (8) 2 members appointed by the United States Commission on Civil Rights.
 - ` (9) 2 members appointed by the Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board under section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 792).
 - ` (10) The chief of the Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice or the chief's designee.
 - ` (11) The director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program of the Department of Defense.
 - ` (12) The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology or the Director's designee.
 - ` (13) 4 members representing professionals in the field of science and technology, of whom--
 - ` (A) one each shall be appointed by the Speaker and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives; and
 - ` (B) one each shall be appointed by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate.
 - ` (14) 4 members representing voter interests, of whom--
 - ` (A) one each shall be appointed by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives; and
 - ` (B) one each shall be appointed by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

Reemplaza Juntas de Estándares (en que está Rey) y el Comité de Desarrollo de Guías Técnicas TGDC (en que está Helen)

Para reducir el gasto Federal y el déficit por la terminación de financiación de contribuyentes de campañas electorales presidenciales y convenciones de partido y por la terminación de la Comisión de Asistencia Electoral.

RE: Directrices de Sistemas de Votación Voluntaria VVSG

⌘ Estaría bajo la competencia de la FEC

{ HR260

SEC. 206. STUDIES.

(a) Procedures for Adoption and Modification of Voluntary Voting System Guidelines-

(1) STUDY- The Comptroller General shall conduct a study of the procedures used to adopt and modify the voluntary voting system guidelines applicable to the administration of elections for Federal office, and shall develop recommendations on methods to improve such procedures, taking into account the needs of persons affected by such guidelines, including State and local election officials, voters with disabilities, absent military and overseas voters, and the manufacturers of voting systems.

(2) REPORT- Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress on the study conducted under paragraph (1), and shall include in the report the recommendations developed under such paragraph.

(b) Procedures for Voting System Testing and Certification-

(1) STUDY- The Federal Election Commission shall conduct a study of the procedures for the testing, certification, decertification, and recertification of voting system hardware and software used in elections for Federal office, and shall develop a recommendation on the entity that is best suited to oversee and carry out such procedures, taking into consideration the needs of persons affected by such procedures, including State and local election officials, voters with disabilities, absent military and overseas voters, and the manufacturers of voting systems.

(2) REPORT- Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Election Commission shall submit a report to Congress on the study conducted under paragraph (1), and shall include in the report the recommendation developed under such paragraph.

Para reducir el gasto Federal y el déficit por terminación de financiación de contribuyentes de campañas electorales presidenciales y convenciones de partidos y terminando la Comisión de Asistencia Electoral.

⌘ Ningún requisito adicional=ninguna verificación de firma?

{ HR376

SEC. 303A. PROMOTING ABILITY OF VOTERS TO VOTE BY MAIL.

`(a) In General- If an individual in a State is eligible to cast a vote in an election for Federal office, the State may not impose any additional conditions or requirements on the eligibility of the individual to cast the vote in such election by mail, except to the extent that the State imposes a deadline for requesting the ballot and related voting materials from the appropriate State or local election official and for returning the ballot to the appropriate State or local election official.

`(b) Rule of Construction- Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the authority of States to conduct elections for Federal office through the use of polling places at which individuals cast ballots on the date of the election.

`(c) Effective Date- A State shall be required to comply with the requirements of this section with respect to elections for Federal office held in years beginning with 2016.'

Ley Universal de Derecho al Voto Por Correo

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Clean and Fair Elections Act'.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should--

(1) recognize that--

(A) our elections belong to the voters of the United States; and

(B) our systems of election administration and campaign finance should be structured in a way that prioritizes the interests of the American public first;

(2) pass legislation to bring greater transparency to our elections and end anonymous political spending by shadow groups and special interests;

(3) require greater disclosure of campaign contributions in a searchable, public online database;

(4) take steps to safeguard the right to vote for every eligible voter, including prohibiting deceptive and misleading efforts to prevent voters from exercising the franchise;

(5) improve access to the polls for every eligible voter by streamlining voting procedures;

(6) pass election reform legislation that includes expanded absentee voting, mandatory early voting periods, and voter registration reforms;

(7) support local election officials to ensure they have working voting systems that are accessible, secure, and easy to use;

(8) require States to develop plans to reduce lines at polling places and develop contingency plans that provide additional flexibility in the event of a natural disaster or other emergency situation; and

(9) ensure that the guarantees of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are enforced so that all Americans are able to vote and have their votes count without discrimination.

{ S9

⌘ Objetivos generales sin los detalles o financiación.

Ley de Elecciones Limpias y Justas

{ HR280
S532

` (1) REGISTRATION- Notwithstanding section 8(a)(1)(D) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6), each State shall permit any eligible individual on the day of a Federal election and on any day when voting, including early voting, is permitted for a Federal election--

` (A) to register to vote in such election at the polling place using a form that meets the requirements under section 9(b) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (or, if the individual is already registered to vote, to revise any of the individual's voter registration information); and

` (B) to cast a vote in such election.

Ley de Registro el Mismo Día

` SEC. 299. STANDARDS FOR ESTABLISHING THE MINIMUM REQUIRED VOTING SYSTEMS AND POLL WORKERS.

` (a) In General- Not later than January 1, 2014, the Attorney General, to the maximum extent practicable in coordination with the Commission, shall issue standards regarding the minimum number of voting systems, poll workers, and other election resources (including all other physical resources) required under section 321 on the day of any Federal election and on any days during which early voting is allowed for a Federal election.

` (b) Distribution-

` (1) IN GENERAL- The standards described in subsection (a) shall provide for a uniform and nondiscriminatory distribution of such systems, workers, and other resources, and shall take into account, among other factors, the following with respect to any voting site (as defined in section 321 (b)):

` (A) The voting age population.

` (B) Voter turnout in past elections.

` (C) The number of voters registered.

` (D) The number of voters who have registered since the most recent Federal election.

` (E) Census data for the population served by such voting site.

` (F) The educational levels and socio-economic factors of the population served by such voting site.

` (G) The needs and numbers of disabled voters and voters with limited English proficiency.

` (H) The type of voting systems used.

` (2) NO FACTOR DISPOSITIVE- The standards shall provide that any distribution of such systems shall take into account the totality of all relevant factors, and no single factor shall be dispositive under the standards.

{ S58

& La asignación de recursos debe tomar en cuenta a los votantes tempranos

Líneas Interfieren con la Ley de Elecciones Nacionales (LINE)

⌘ Tiempo de espera de 90 minutos es activado

{ S58

SEC. 1001. REMEDIAL PLANS FOR STATES WITH EXCESSIVE WAIT TIMES.

` (a) In General- Each jurisdiction for which the Attorney General, to the maximum extent practicable in coordination with the Commission, determines that a substantial number of voters waited more than 90 minutes to cast a vote in the election for Federal office held on November 6, 2012, or any election for Federal office held on or after such date, shall comply with a State remedial plan established under this section in accordance with subsection (b).

Líneas Interfieren con la Ley de Elecciones Nacionales (LINE)

& Programa de subvenciones para el programa piloto

{ HR653

SEC. 2. PILOT PROGRAM FOR PROVIDING VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION TO SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS PRIOR TO GRADUATION.

(a) Pilot Program- The Election Assistance Commission (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'Commission') shall carry out a pilot program under which the Commission shall provide funds during fiscal year 2013 to eligible local educational agencies for initiatives to provide information on registering to vote in elections for public office to secondary school students in the 12th grade.

(b) Eligibility- A local educational agency is eligible to receive funds under the pilot program under this Act if the agency submits to the Commission, at such time and in such form as the Commission may require, an application containing--

- (1) a description of the initiatives the agency intends to carry out with the funds;
- (2) an estimate of the costs associated with such initiatives; and
- (3) such other information and assurances as the Commission may require.

(c) Consultation With Election Officials- A local educational agency receiving funds under the pilot program shall consult with the State and local election officials who are responsible for administering elections for public office in the area served by the agency in developing the initiatives the agency will carry out with the funds.

Estudiantes expresan sus opiniones en la Ley Electoral de Hoy (VOTE)

RE: Sanciones Penales

⌘ Dobra el tiempo cumplido

⌘ Nunca le permitirá votar en elecciones Federales otra vez...

{ HR1280

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN PENALTIES FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES INVOLVING VOTER REGISTRATION AND VOTING.

(a) Increase in Length of Term of Imprisonment- Section 12 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-10) is amended in the matter following paragraph (2) by striking `5 years' and inserting `10 years'.

(b) Prohibition From Voting in Subsequent Elections- Section 12 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-10) is amended in the matter following paragraph (2) by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: `and, in the case of an individual, shall not be permitted to cast a ballot in any subsequent election for Federal office.'.

Ley de Prevención de Fraude Electoral

RE: Seguimiento de USPS

⌘ Extiende el seguimiento de las tarjetas de ID de votante, no sólo las boletas

⌘ = \$\$

{ HR1280

SEC. 3. REQUIRING USE OF AUTOMATED TAGGING AND TRACING SERVICES FOR VOTER REGISTRATION CARDS AND ABSENTEE BALLOTS.

(a) Voter Registration Cards-

(1) IN GENERAL- Section 8(a) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(a)) is amended--

(A) by striking `and' at the end of paragraph (5);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting `; and'; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(7) in transmitting voter registration cards to individuals who are registered to vote--

`(A) ensure that any tray or sack containing such cards is tagged with Tag 191 or some other similar tagging device used by the United States Postal Service to provide greater visibility to containers of such cards, and

`(B) use IMb Tracing or other similar tracking methods made available by the United States Postal Service to provide real-time tracking information for such cards.'.

Ley de Prevención de Fraude Electoral

RE: Seguimiento de USPS de Boletas

& IMb puede ser un problema para jurisdicciones más pequeñas y/o oficinas rurales

{ HR1280

SEC. 304. USE OF AUTOMATED TAGGING AND TRACING SERVICES FOR ABSENTEE BALLOTS.

`(a) Requiring Use of Automated Tagging and Tracing- In transmitting blank absentee ballots to individuals who are eligible to vote by absentee ballot in an election for Federal office, the appropriate State election official shall--

`(1) ensure that any tray or sack containing such ballots is tagged with Tag 191 or some other similar tagging device used by the United States Postal Service to provide greater visibility to containers of such ballots; and

`(2) use IMb Tracing or other similar tracking methods made available by the United States Postal Service to provide real-time tracking information for such ballots.

`(b) Effective Date- Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to elections for Federal office held on or after January 1, 2014.'.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT- Section 401 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 15511) is amended by striking `sections 301, 302, and 303' and inserting `subtitle A of title III'.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT- The table of contents of such Act is amended--

(A) by redesignating the items relating to sections 304 and 305 as relating to sections 305 and 306; and

(B) by inserting after the item relating to section 303 the following new item:

`Sec. 304. Use of automated tagging and tracing services for absentee ballots.'.

(c) Report on Efforts To Deter and Prevent Loss and Theft of Voter Registration Cards and Absentee Ballots- Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Postmaster General shall submit a report to Congress detailing the efforts that the Postmaster General has undertaken to deter and prevent the loss and theft of voter registration cards and blank absentee ballots which are transmitted to voters in elections for Federal office.

Ley de Prevención de Fraude Electoral



Tomemos un minuto para “ir Postal”



- ⌘ En el reciente Foro Postal Nacional el Director General de Correos discutió el estado de USPS.
- ⌘ En el actual mercado de suministro con la prevalencia de sistemas de entrega electrónica, dijo:

“Es difícil competir con GRATIS!”

Director General de Correos Pat Donahoe



- Mr. Phalen discutió los cambios propuestos a la carta de 5 días, horario de entrega de paquetes de 6 días.
- Se estima que comenzará en Agosto.

Ed Phalen, Vice Presidente de Entrega y Operaciones



PATRIOTIC STAR

FIRST-CLASS MAIL STAMP



Join us

Tuesday, March 19 at Booth 707

1:15 p.m.

for the

PATRIOTIC STAR

FIRST-CLASS MAIL STAMP

First-Day-of-Issue Ceremony

Please note that this is a ticketed event. As a special benefit to those who wish to attend the ceremony, the National Postal Forum has created a special registration counter for free admission. The registration counter will be located in the lobby on the first floor of the Moscone Center West. There will be a sign labeled "Exhibit Hall Passes" in the registration area. You must pick up a badge in order to enter the Exhibit Hall. This counter will open at 12:30 p.m. for the 1:15 stamp ceremony. Once you are inside the Exhibit Hall, please proceed to Booth 707 for the ceremony.

Cómo afectarían estos cambios a elecciones?

(Recuerde, 64% de nuestros votantes están en PEVL...)

Puntos clave que podrían afectar las elecciones:

- En AZ las boletas se envían por correo en un Jueves.
- Tradicionalmente los votantes reciben sus boletas principalmente el Viernes y Sábado con algunas que se extienden hasta el Lunes y aún menos el Martes.
- Ahora sólo los votantes con apartados postales recibirían sus boletas el Sábado y el resto sería Lunes y Martes.
- Muy pocos votantes las devuelven de inmediato por lo que esto no será tan impactante.



Puntos clave que podrían afectar las elecciones:

- ⌘ Para la devolución de boletas hay una serie de cuestiones a considerar.
- ⌘ En primer lugar, el USPS no estará colectando la correspondencia de las cajas azules



Puntos clave que podrían afectar las elecciones:

- ⌘ USPS seguirá entregando a apartados postales los Sábados, y MCED obtiene sus boletas de retorno en una dirección de apartado postal, así que no habrá ningún impacto en la recepción oportuna de boletas enviadas por correo por los votantes lo que se refiere a “la última milla”.
- ⌘ Los condados que no reciben su correo en un apartado postal se encontrarán con problemas.



Puntos clave que podrían afectar las elecciones:

- ⌘ A esto se añade la consolidación de plantas de procesamiento (AZ sólo tendrá una aquí en Phoenix) y tendrá boletas puestas en un buzón de correo el Sábado, no se colectan hasta el Lunes, tienen que viajar a Phoenix para el procesamiento y ser devueltas para su entrega para las 7 PM el Martes para ser válidas.
- ⌘ Eso podría ser impactante para condados rurales.



Puntos clave que podrían afectar las elecciones

- La correspondencia continuará siendo procesada si entra en el flujo del correo antes del Sábado.
- Pero todavía hay discusión sobre la fecha del matasellos en la correspondencia si se toma en una oficina el Sábado.
- Para estados que utilizan un matasellos eso puede ser impactante también.





- ✂ Yo le conté todas estas preocupaciones al Sr. Phalen durante el almuerzo un día en la conferencia.
- ✂ También le imploré que consideren que **“para muchos estadounidenses la Caja Azul es la Urna”** y el último fin de semana antes de una elección puede ser fundamental obtener los votos devueltos a tiempo para el conteo.



Ed Phalen, Vice Presidente de Entrega y Operaciones

April 10, 2013

Dear Mailing Industry Stakeholders:

Statement From the U.S. Postal Service Board of Governors

"The Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service met April 9th and discussed the Continuing Resolution recently passed by Congress to fund government operations. By including restrictive language in the Continuing Resolution, Congress has prohibited implementation of a new national delivery schedule for mail and packages, which would consist of package delivery Monday through Saturday and mail delivery Monday through Friday, and which would have taken effect the week of August 5, 2013.

"Although disappointed with this Congressional action, the Board will follow the law and has directed the Postal Service to delay implementation of its new delivery schedule until legislation is passed that provides the Postal Service with the authority to implement a financially appropriate and responsible delivery schedule. The Board believes that Congress has left it with no choice but to delay this implementation at this time. The Board also wants to ensure that customers of the Postal Service are not unduly burdened by ongoing uncertainties and are able to adjust their business plans accordingly.

"The Board continues to support the transition to a new national delivery schedule. Such a transition will generate approximately \$2 billion in annual cost savings and is a necessary part of a larger five-year business plan to restore the Postal Service to long-term financial stability. According to numerous polls, this new delivery schedule is widely supported by the American public. Our new delivery schedule is also supported by the Administration and some members of Congress.

"To restore the Postal Service to long-term financial stability, the Postal Service requires the flexibility to reduce costs and generate new revenues to close an ever widening budgetary gap. It is not possible for the Postal Service to meet significant cost reduction goals without changing its delivery schedule – any rational analysis of our current financial condition and business options leads to this conclusion. Delaying responsible changes to the Postal Service business model only increases the potential that the Postal Service may become a burden to the American taxpayer, which is avoidable.

"Given these extreme circumstances and the worsening financial condition of the Postal Service, the Board has directed management to seek a reopening of negotiations with the postal unions and consultations with management associations to lower total workforce costs, and to take administrative actions necessary to reduce costs. The Board has also asked management to evaluate further options to increase revenue, including an exigent rate increase to raise revenues across current Postal Service product categories and products not currently covering their costs.

"The Board continues to support the Postal Service's five-year business plan and the legislative goals identified in that plan which will return the Postal Service to financial solvency. The Board additionally urges Congress to quickly pass comprehensive postal legislation, including provisions that would affirmatively provide the Postal Service with the ability to establish an appropriate national delivery schedule."

Please share this with other stakeholders who may be interested.

-- Consumer & Industry Affairs

✂ Este correo electrónico llegó mientras se realizaba esta presentación.

✂ Debido a que este problema puede no ser resuelto por completo dejé las transparencias anteriores...

No tan rápido!

H.R. 933: Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013

Introduced: Mar 04, 2013 (113th Congress, 2013–2015)

Sponsor: Rep. Harold “Hal” Rogers [R-KY5]

Status: Signed by the President

Slip Law: This bill became Pub.L. 113-6.

{ HR 933

& El mismo proyecto de ley que prohíbe la NSF para hacer investigación de ciencia política.

& HR 933 no levantó la restricción anterior establecida en la 112th Ley de Asignaciones Consolidadas del Congreso de 2012 (PL 112-74).

United States Postal Service payment to the postal service fund

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code, \$78,153,000, which shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 2012:
Provided, <<NOTE: Overseas voting. Blind persons.>> That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free:
Provided further, That 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at not less than the 1983 level: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Postal Service by this Act shall be used to implement any rule, regulation, or policy of charging any officer or employee of any State or local child support enforcement agency, or any individual participating in a State or local program of child support enforcement, a fee for information requested or provided concerning an address of a postal customer: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 2012.

Resolución Continua (de nuevo)

{ HR630

A BILL

To recalculate and restore retirement annuity obligations of the United States Postal Service, eliminate the requirement that the United States Postal Service pre-fund the Postal Service Retiree Health Benefits Fund, place restrictions on the closure of postal facilities, create incentives for innovation for the United States Postal Service, to maintain levels of postal service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE IV--MAINTAINING LEVELS OF SERVICE

SEC. 401. SIX-DAY DELIVERY.

SEC. 104. ELIMINATION OF REQUIREMENT TO PRE-FUND THE POSTAL SERVICE RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS FUND.

SEC. 302. WINE AND BEER SHIPPING.

` (4) In this title, the term ` nonpostal service or product' means any service or product other than a postal service, including--

- ` (A) check-cashing services;
- ` (B) technology and media services;
- ` (C) warehousing and logistics;
- ` (D) facility leasing;
- ` (E) public Internet access services;
- ` (F) driver licensing;
- ` (G) vehicle registration;
- ` (H) hunting and fishing licensing;
- ` (I) notary services; and
- ` (J) voter registration.

` (5) The Postal Service may enter into a contract with a State or local agency to provide a nonpostal service or product authorized under this subsection.'

{ HR630

El proyecto de ley también permitiría la expansión de los servicios USPS podría proporcionar.

⌘ Eliminación de votación directa de partido

{ HR 936

A BILL

To amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to eliminate straight-party voting from any voting system used for Federal elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the `People Before Party Act of 2013'.

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF STRAIGHT-PARTY VOTING IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Section 301(a)(6) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15481(a)(6)) is amended by striking the period at the end of the sentence and inserting `, except that no State may provide a voter with the opportunity to indicate the selection of a political party as a representation of the selection of an individual candidate.'

Ley de Personas antes de Partido

- ⌘ Las campañas podrían obtener 2 horas gratis...
- ⌘ Nada sobre 2 horas gratis para el alcance o educación de votantes

{ HR 128

` (A) Such licensee shall allot an equal amount, but not less than 2 hours, of free broadcast time each even-numbered year to each qualified political candidate in a statewide or national election. In the case of a television station whose market does not encompass all of a congressional district, such licensee may apportion to each qualified candidate from such district a fraction of such 2 hours that is equal to the fraction of such district's population that resides within such market, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commission.

Ley de Justicia en Publicidad Política

& Aumenta sanciones penales para votantes no elegibles que se registren y voten

{ S302

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the `Voter Integrity Protection Act'.

SEC. 2. UNLAWFUL VOTING.

(a) Aggravated Felony- Paragraph (43) of section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended--

(1) in subparagraph (T), by striking `and' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (U), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon and `and'; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

`(V) an offense described in section 611 of title 18, United States Code, committed by an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States.'.

(b) Deportable Offense- Paragraph (2) of section 237(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

`(G) VOTING OFFENSES- Any alien who is unlawfully present in the United States and who knowingly commits a violation of section 611 of title 18, United States Code.'.

Ley de Protección de la Integridad del Votante

⌘ Programa de subvención para la reforma electoral y mejoras

{ S85/
HR97

SEC. 2. INCENTIVES FOR STATES TO INVEST IN PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGY THAT ARE DESIGNED TO EXPEDITE VOTING AT THE POLLS AND SIMPLIFY VOTER REGISTRATION.

(a) Purposes- The purposes of this section are to--

- (1) provide incentives for States to invest in practices and technology that are designed to expedite voting at the polls; and
- (2) provide incentives for States to simplify voter registration.

Ley de Votación FAST (Justa, Precisa,
Segura, y Oportuna)

(1) APPLICATIONS- Each State that desires to receive a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require. At a minimum, each such application shall include--

(A) documentation of the applicant's record, as applicable--

- (i) in providing various voter registration opportunities;
- (ii) in providing early voting;
- (iii) in providing absentee voting;
- (iv) in providing assistance to voters who do not speak English as a primary language;
- (v) in providing assistance to voters with disabilities;
- (vi) in providing effective access to voting for members of the armed services;
- (vii) in providing formal training of election officials;
- (viii) in auditing or otherwise documenting waiting times at polling stations;
- (ix) in allocating polling locations, equipment, and staff to match population distribution;
- (x) in responding to voting irregularities and concerns raised at polling stations;
- (xi) in creating and adhering to contingency voting plans in the event of a natural or other disaster; and
- (xii) with respect to any other performance measure described in subsection (e) that is not included in clauses (i) through (xi);

{ S85/
HR97

Ley de Votación FAST

who is not a United States citizen to become a United States citizen.

(D) The ability of a United States citizen living in a foreign country to vote in Federal, State, and local elections in the United States, and the process for such a citizen to vote in such elections.

(E) The process by which a United States citizen living in a foreign country interacts with Federal government such as Social

Comisión de Estadounidenses que Viven en el Extranjero



Discurso de Aceptación



Estado de la Unión

Comisión Presidencial



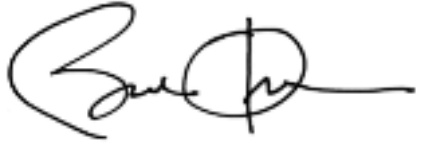
- ⌘ Tanto en el Discurso de Aceptación del Presidente y el Estado de la Unión 2013 mencionó la necesidad de una reforma electoral con las ahora palabras infames “tenemos que arreglar eso” con respecto a los votantes esperando más de 5 y 6 horas para votar.
- ⌘ Estableció la Comisión el 28 de Marzo mediante Orden Ejecutiva.
- ⌘ Compuesta por 9:
 - ⌘ 2 2012 Abogados de Campaña,
 - ⌘ 5 Funcionarios Electorales, y
 - ⌘ 2 Representantes de Empresas orientadas a Servicio al Cliente.

Comisión Presidencial de Administración Electoral

Sec. 3. Mission. (a) The Commission shall identify best practices and otherwise make recommendations to promote the efficient administration of elections in order to ensure that all eligible voters have the opportunity to cast their ballots without undue delay, and to improve the experience of voters facing other obstacles in casting their ballots, such as members of the military, overseas voters, voters with disabilities, and voters with limited English proficiency.

In doing so, the Commission shall consider as appropriate:

- (i) the number, location, management, operation, and design of polling places;
- (ii) the training, recruitment, and number of poll workers;
- (iii) voting accessibility for uniformed and overseas voters;
- (iv) the efficient management of voter rolls and poll books;
- (v) voting machine capacity and technology;
- (vi) ballot simplicity and voter education;
- (vii) voting accessibility for individuals with disabilities, limited English proficiency, and other special needs;
- (viii) management of issuing and processing provisional ballots in the polling place on Election Day;
- (ix) the issues presented by the administration of absentee ballot programs;
- (x) the adequacy of contingency plans for natural disasters and other emergencies that may disrupt elections; and
- (xi) other issues related to the efficient administration of elections that the Co-Chairs agree are necessary and appropriate to the Commission's work.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 28, 2013.

- & Informe final del Presidente dentro de 6 meses de la primera reunión pública.
- & La Comisión se disuelve 30 días después del informe del Presidente.

Elections Performance Index



The Elections Performance Index (EPI) is the first-ever comprehensive assessment of election administration in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Using data from 17 key indicators, the EPI makes it possible to compare election administration policy and performance across the states and from one election cycle to the next.

The Index presented here is based on the 2008 and 2010 elections and will be updated once 2012 data become available.

READY TO LEARN MORE?

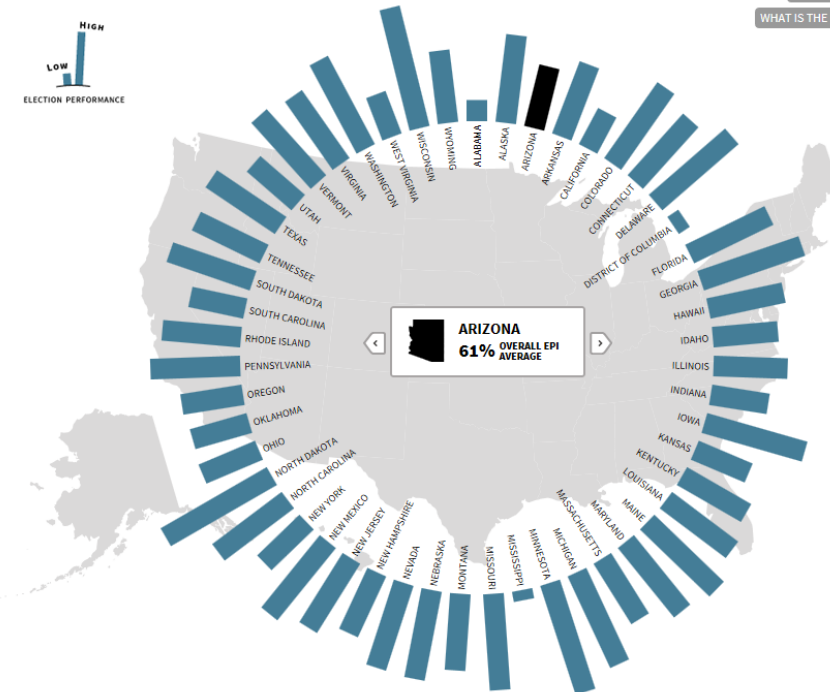
EXPLORE →

2008 2010

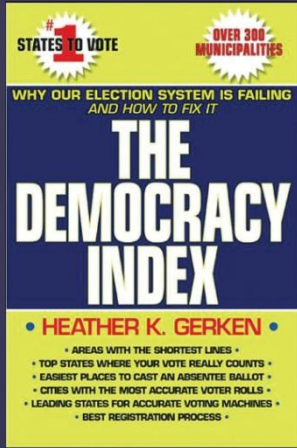
WHY AN EPI?

HOW THE EPI WAS DEVELOPED

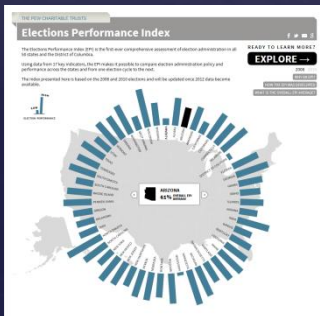
WHAT IS THE OVERALL EPI AVERAGE?



Índice de Rendimiento Electoral



- El mes pasado mencionamos brevemente el reciente proyecto por el Centro Pew sobre los Estados del Índice de Rendimiento Electoral (EPI).
- Basándose en la publicación de “*El Índice de Democracia*” en 2009, el Pew dedicó recursos para hacer tal índice una realidad.



EPI de Pew

↳ Un grupo asesor fué creado que se reunió periódicamente durante los años siguientes para determinar que debería, y podría, ser incluido como índices.

Advisory Group: The members of the advisory board were instrumental in thinking through how to create the Elections Performance Index. However, neither they nor their organizations necessarily endorse its findings or conclusions.

James Alcorn, former deputy secretary, Virginia State Board of Elections

Pam Anderson, clerk and recorder, Jefferson County, Colorado

Stephen Ansolabehere, professor of government, Harvard University

Barry Burden, professor of political science, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Mathew Damschroder, director of elections, Ohio Secretary of State's Office

Heather Gerken, professor of law, Yale Law School

Paul Gronke, professor of political science, Reed College

Carder Hawkins, former director of elections, Arkansas Secretary of State's Office

Kevin Kennedy, director and general counsel, Wisconsin Government Accountability Board

Dean Logan, registrar-recorder/county clerk, Los Angeles County

Christopher Mann, assistant professor of political science, University of Miami

Joseph Mansky, Ramsey County (Minnesota) elections manager

Conny McCormack, elections consultant

Ann McGeehan, former director of elections, Texas Secretary of State's Office

Tammy Patrick, federal compliance officer, Maricopa County (Arizona) Elections Department

Nathaniel Persily, professor of law and political science, Columbia Law School

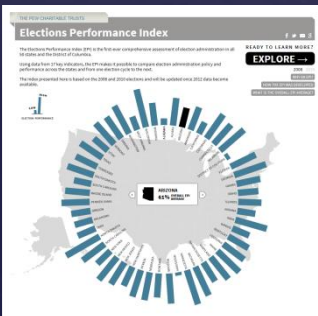
Kathleen Scheele, director of elections, Vermont Secretary of State's Office

Robert Stein, professor of political science, Rice University

Charles Stewart III, professor of political science, MIT

Daniel Tokaji, associate professor of law, Ohio State University, Moritz College of Law

Kimberley Wyman, secretary of state, Washington



EPI de Pew

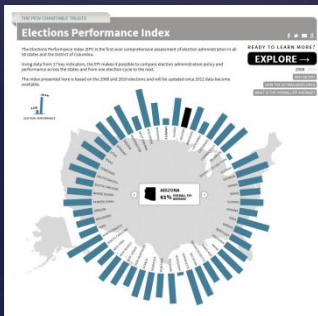
✂ En el sitio web puede revisar toda la metodología así como la herramienta interactiva en línea.

✂ Las fuentes de los datos son:

- ✂ Encuesta del Día de Elección EAC
- ✂ Encuesta de la Población Actual del Censo
- ✂ Suplemento de Registro de Votante del Censo
- ✂ Encuesta del Desempeño de Elecciones Americanas
- ✂ Proyecto de Elecciones de Estados Unidos
- ✂ Pew estando en línea no es suficiente

EPI de Pew

Metodología



Report

Elections Performance Index

Election Initiatives | Contact [Stephanie Bosh](#) 202.540.6741 | February 5, 2013

Quick Summary

The *Elections Performance Index* is a project that, for the first time ever, examines election administration performance across all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Users can click through the new online interactive to see where their state stands based on the indicators of their choice.

[View the interactive map.](#)

PDF Downloads
Full brief

A state's performance is based on 17 measurable indicators such as polling location wait times, availability of voting information tools online, the number of rejected voter registrations, the percentage of voters with registration or absentee ballot problems, how many military and overseas ballots were rejected, voter turnout, and the accuracy of voting technology.

This new tool will make data easily accessible to election officials and policymakers to help them benchmark their performance over time, as well as assess which policies are working effectively.

The data featured in this report cover the 2008 and 2010 elections and will be updated with 2012 data in late 2013.

For more information, visit our [online interactive tool](#).



About the Research

This study draws upon quantifiable data for all 50 states and the District of Columbia from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement, the Election Assistance Commission's Election Administration and Voting Survey, the Election Assistance Commission's Statutory Overview, state election division records, the Survey of the Performance of American Elections, George Mason University's United States Elections Project, and two earlier Pew reports: *Being Online is Not Enough* and *Being Online is Still Not Enough*. Any opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of The Pew Charitable Trusts and do not necessarily represent the views of the above sources.

Led by Election Initiatives project director David Becker, this research was conducted by Pew staff members Sean Greene, Zachary Markovits, Aleena Oberthur, Andreas Westgaard, and Maria Ho.

Valuable research support was provided by Charles Stewart III, Kenan Sahin Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his research assistant, Stephen Pettigrew.

Acknowledgements

The Elections Initiatives project thanks all team members, Stephanie Bosh, Jennifer V. Doctors, and Gita Ram for providing communications work on the report, and Bobbie Doffmeyer, Jennifer Peltak, and Carla Uriona, for design and web support.

The elections performance index benefited tremendously from the insight and expertise of three external reviewers: Trey Grayson, director of the Institute of Politics at Harvard University; Brian Newby, election commissioner of Johnson County, Kansas; and David Kimball, professor of political science at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. These experts have found the report's approach and methodology to be sound; neither they nor their organizations necessarily endorse its conclusions.

We would also like to thank Doug Chapin of the University of Minnesota Humphrey School of Public Affairs for his invaluable guidance in thinking through the intricacies of analyzing election performance.

Report Assets

- [Interactive Report](#)
- [Press Release](#)
- [Full Brief](#)
- [Methodology](#)
- [EPI Data](#)
- [EPI Code Book](#)

READY TO LEARN MORE?

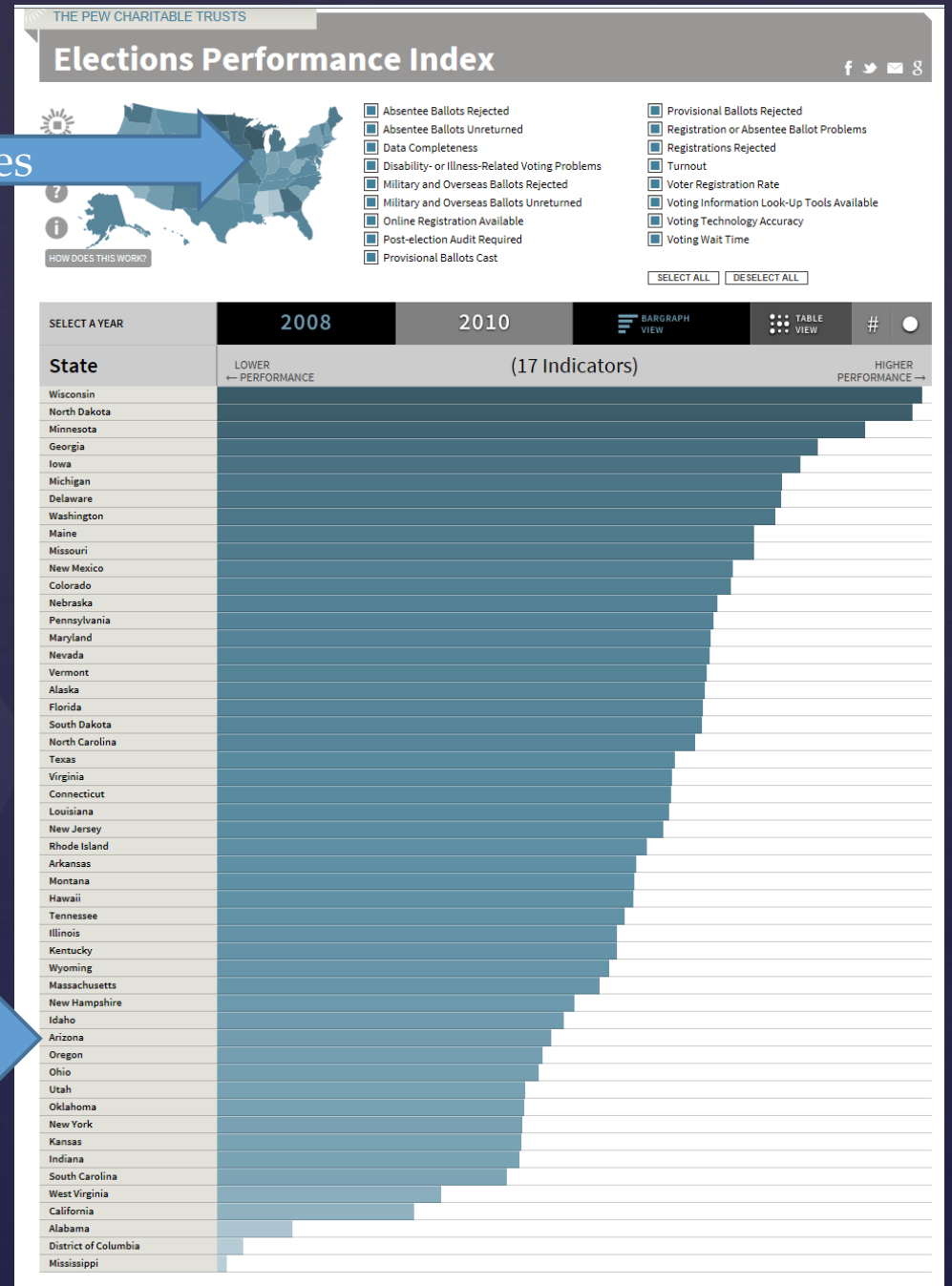
EXPLORE →

& Hay 17 diferentes índices basados en datos de las Elecciones Generales de 2008 y 2010 (2012 estará disponible a finales de 2013/principios de 2014).

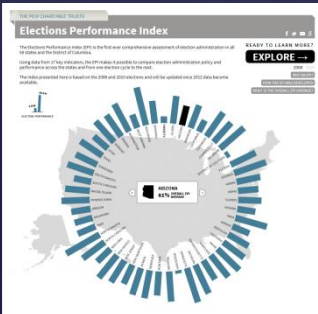
& Esto muestra todas las categorías para 2008

EPI de Pew

Indices



AZ



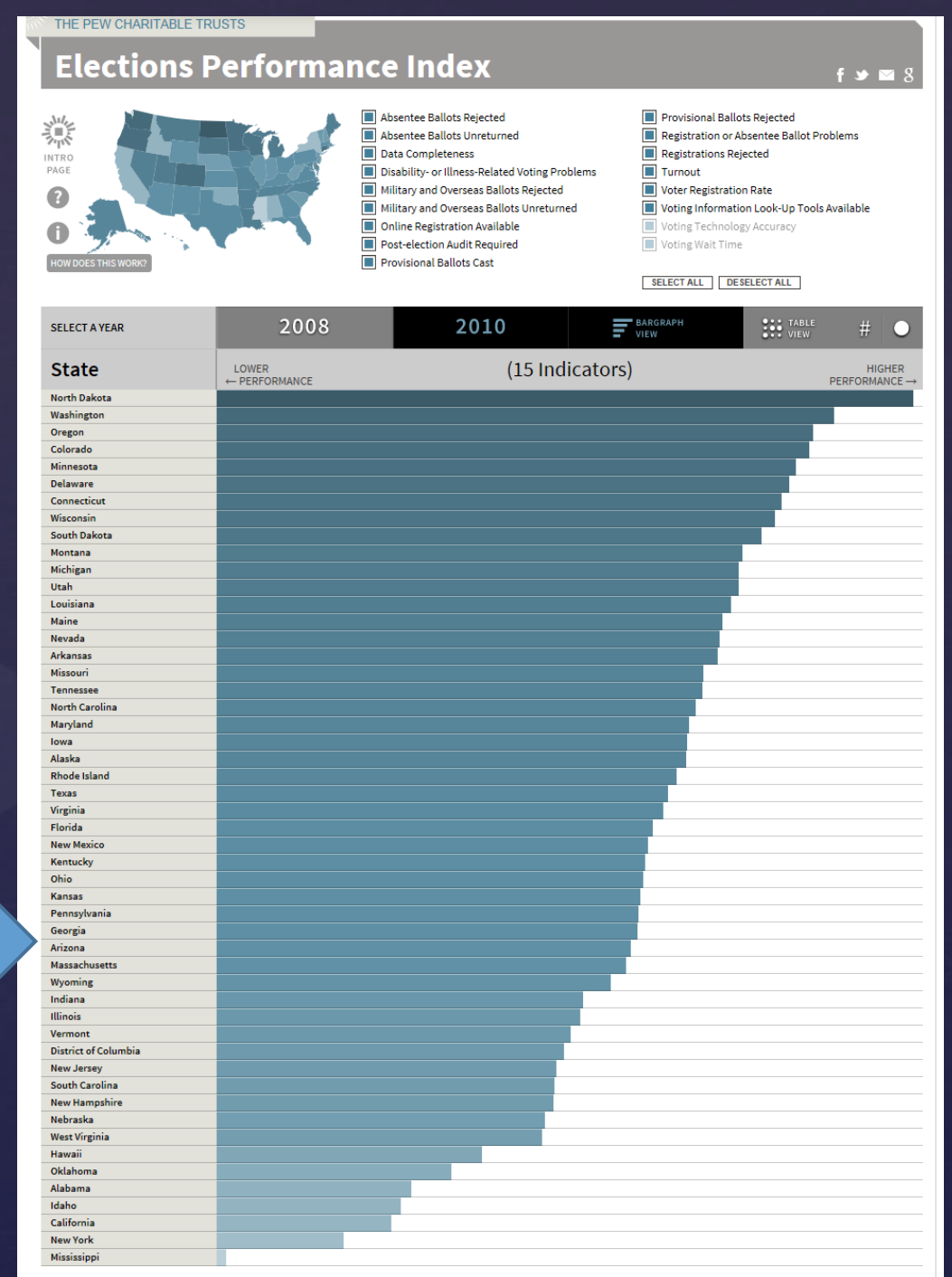
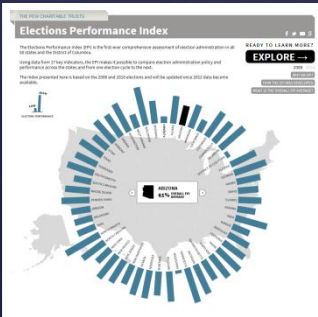
READY TO LEARN MORE?

EXPLORE →

& Puede cambiar el año simplemente haciendo clic en la ficha y los estados se realinearán.

& Aquí están los datos de 2010 y AZ subió en los rangos:

EPI de Pew



READY TO LEARN MORE?

EXPLORE →

↳ Pero también se pueden modificar los índices.

↳ El mes pasado vimos como AZ clasificó con respecto a los votantes con discapacidades.

↳ Qué pasa con los Votantes Militares?

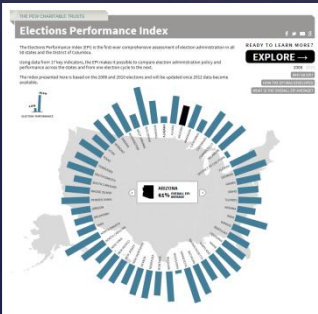
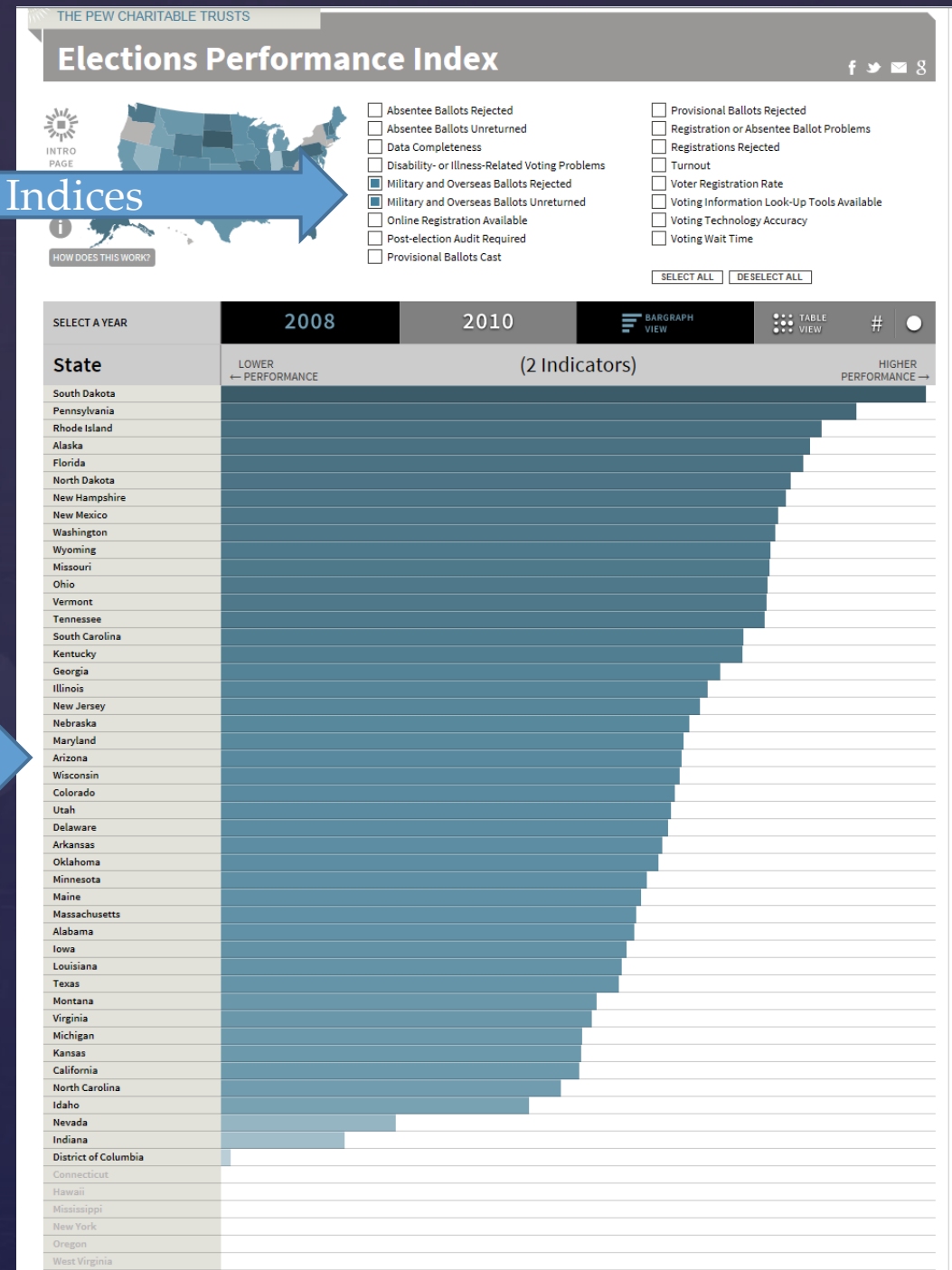
↳ En 2008 AZ estaba en el medio

↳ El estado de 2010 no cambió mucho

Indíces

AZ

EPI de Pew



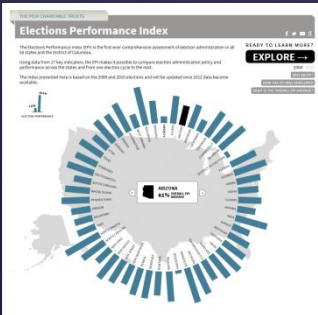
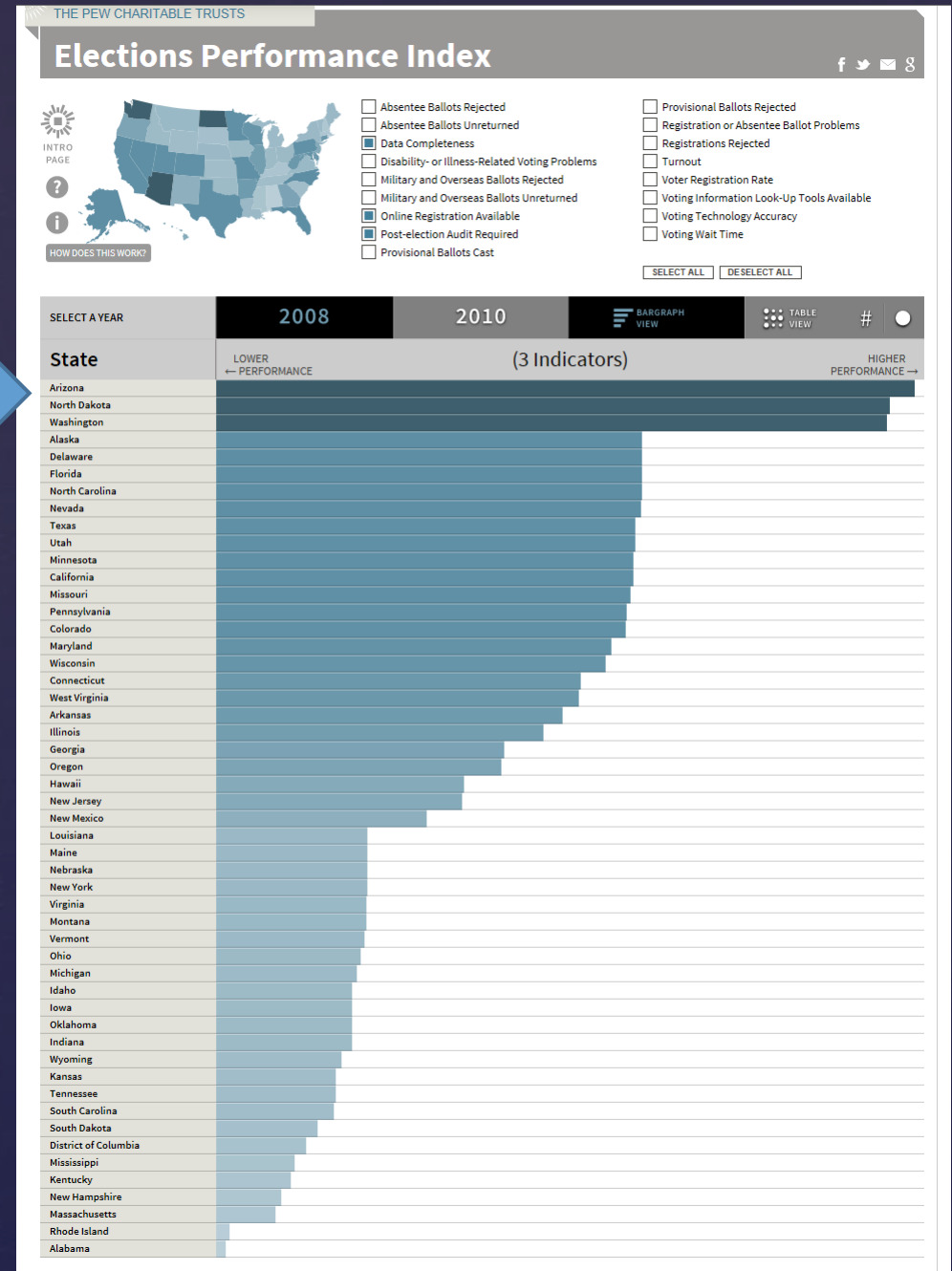
READY TO LEARN MORE?

EXPLORE →

Si usted está interesado en la Integridad de los Datos, VR en Línea, y Requisitos de Auditoría Post-electoral entonces AZ fué #1!

AZ

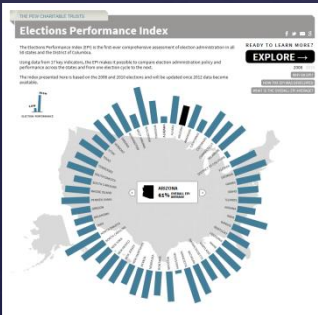
EPI de Pew



READY TO LEARN MORE?

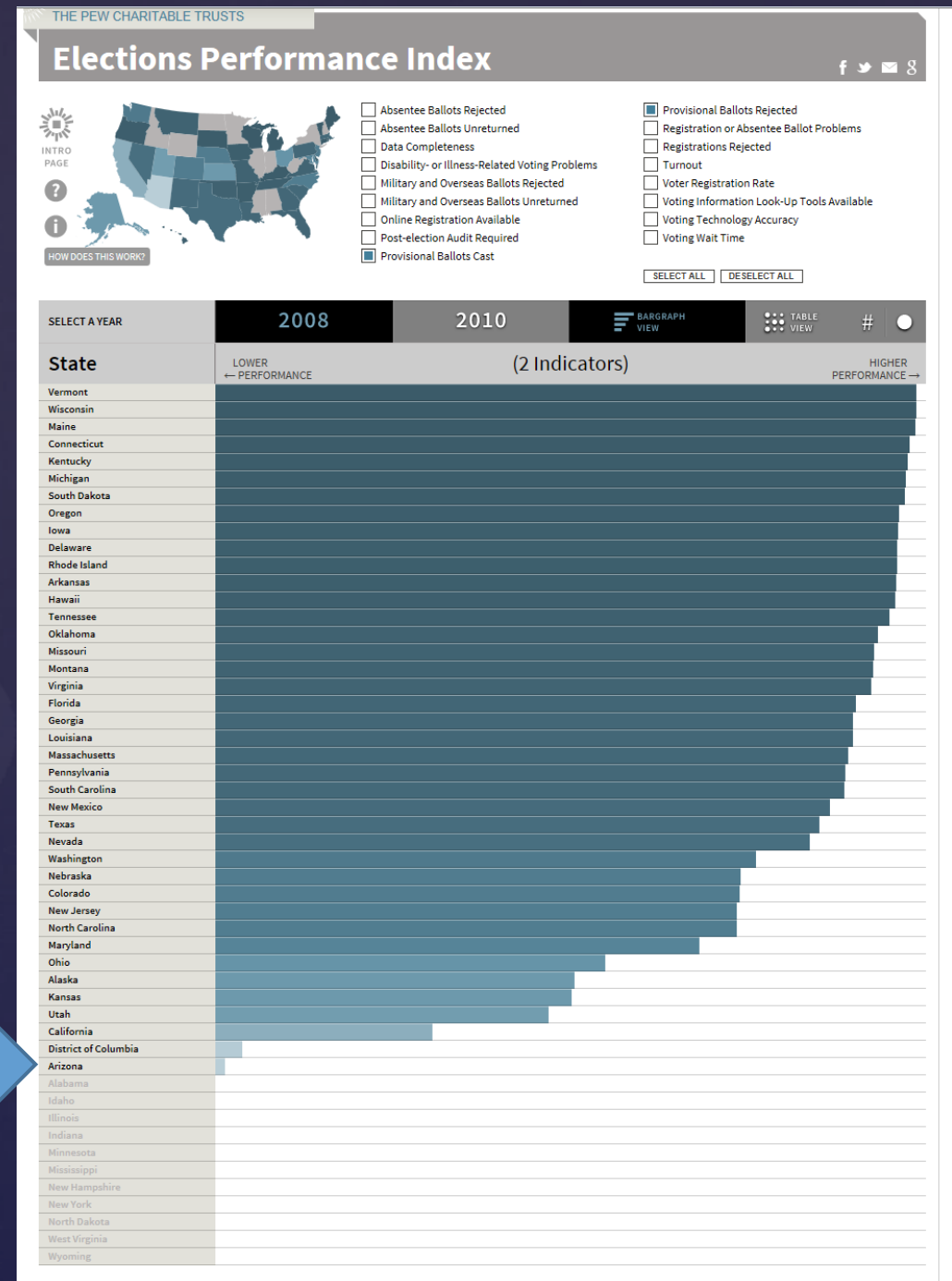
EXPLORE →

& Pero si Boletas Provisionales
Emitidas y Rechazadas son
sus principales
preocupaciones, entonces AZ
fué última en 2008 y 2010.



EPI de Pew

AZ

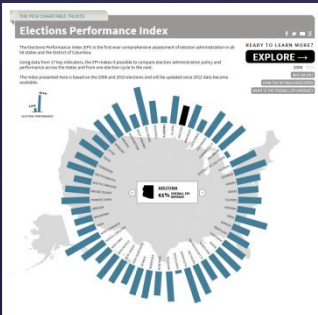
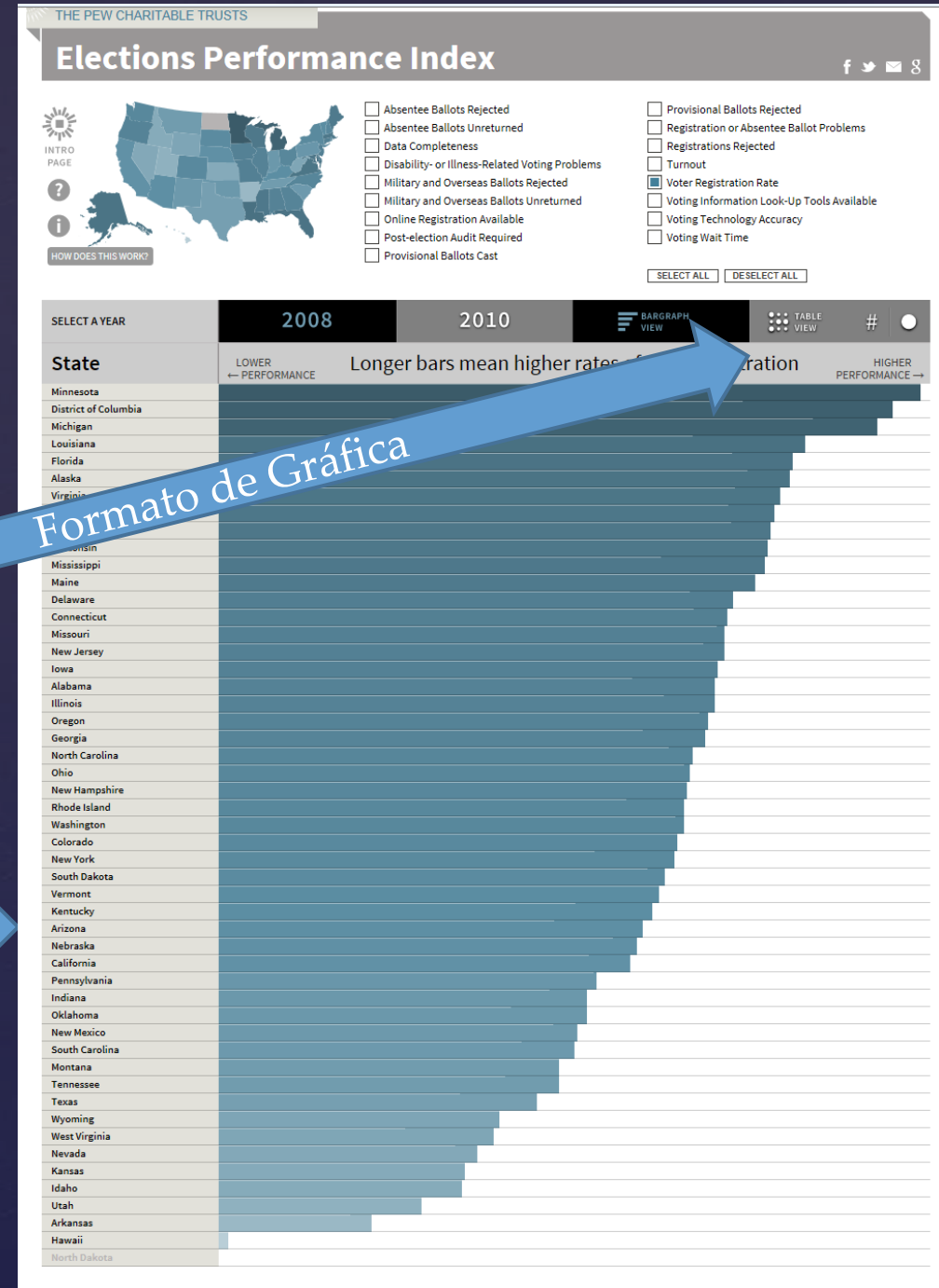


READY TO LEARN MORE?

EXPLORE →

& Tasas de registro en 2008—
& Todas los gráficos se pueden hacer como un gráfico de barras como hemos estado viendo, o lo puede cambiar a vista a o “tabla” o “#”

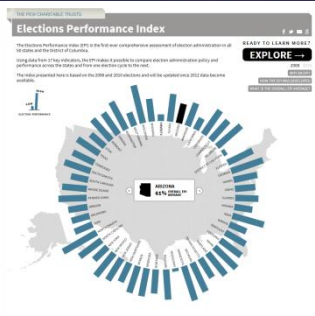
EPI de Pew



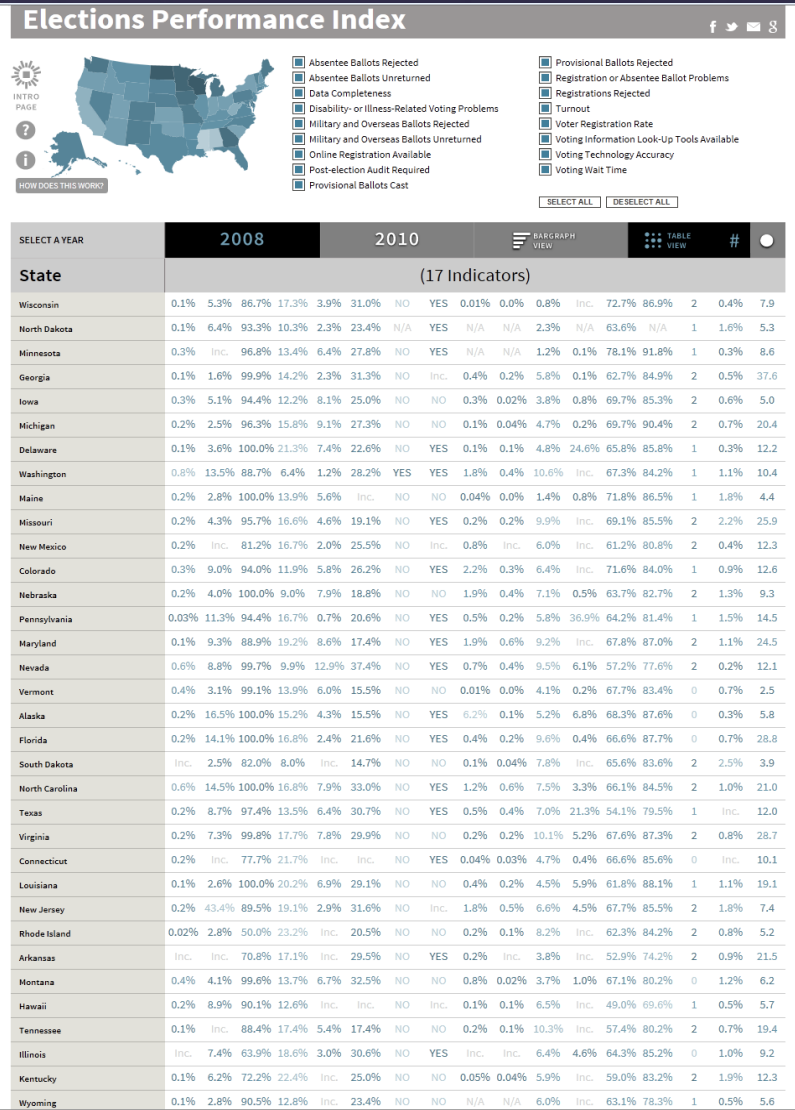
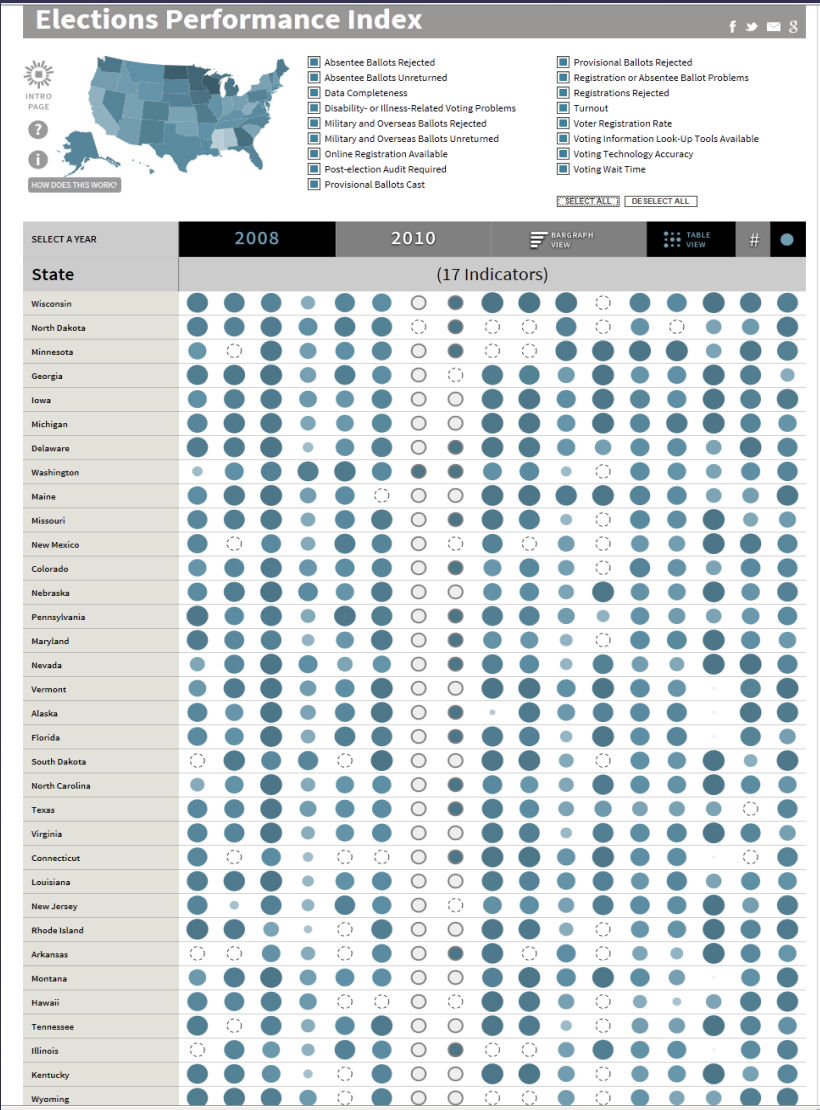
READY TO LEARN MORE?

EXPLORE →

& Gráficos de Tabla y
Número para 2008
para todos los
índices.

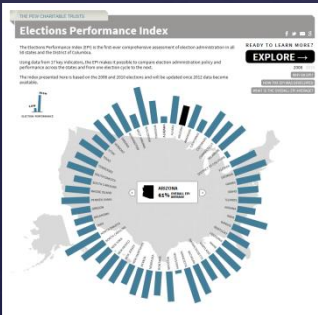


EPI de Pew



EXPLORE →

↳ Esto pondrá de relieve algunos de los índices que están contribuyendo a la EPI en general.



EPI de Pew

New Hampshire	0.2%	4.7%	68.8%	17.1%	4.4%	18.0%	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	2.2%	Inc.	72.5%	84.3%	0	1.2%	7.5
Idaho	0.1%	3.3%	94.4%	15.0%	12.8%	22.7%	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	2.2%	Inc.	64.8%	77.1%	1	1.9%	6.5



CLOSE

DISABILITY- OR ILLNESS-RELATED VOTING PROBLEMS

- One of only eight states with online registration

0.0

Oregon	N/A	N/A	48.7%	9.8%	Inc.	Inc.	NO	YES	0.2%	Inc.	13.4%	Inc.	68.3%	85.0%	1	0.9%	N/A
Ohio	0.5%	5.1%	97.5%	15.7%	4.9%	18.5%	NO	NO	3.6%	0.7%	8.1%	Inc.	67.8%	84.4%	1	1.3%	15.6
Utah	0.2%	25.0%	97.4%	14.1%	4.2%	31.2%	NO	YES	4.5%	0.7%	9.3%	Inc.	57.1%	75.8%	1	1.9%	13.7

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NIST/EAC Future of Voting Systems Symposium

Preliminary Agenda

February 26-28, 2013

Green Auditorium - NIST

Day 1: "Trends in Voting Systems"

Bios and panel abstracts are linked via the talk/panel title. Presentations are available in pdf and rtf formats.

8:30am – 9:00am	Welcome and Logistics
9:00am – 9:30am	Opening Remarks: "Framing the Discussion on the Future of Voting Systems" Brian Hancock, Director of Testing and Certification, EAC
9:30am – 10:30am	Keynote "An Overview of the Election Technology Landscape" Dr. Michael Alvarez, California Institute of Technology [pdf] [rtf]
10:30am – 11:00am	Break
11:00am – 12:15pm	Panel "Trends in Voting Systems" Moderator: Matt Masterson, Deputy Elections Administrator, Office of the Ohio Secretary of State [pdf] [rtf] Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dean Logan, Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk, Los Angeles County Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk, Travis County, Texas Stephen Trout, Director of Elections, Oregon Secretary of State Whitney Quesenbery, WQusability
12:15pm -1:45pm	Lunch provided (West Square Cafeteria, 2nd cafeteria entrance)
1:45pm – 3:00pm	Panel "Web-Based Technologies Supporting Elections" Moderator: David Wagner, University of California, Berkeley Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helen Purcell, Maricopa County Recorder, Maricopa County, Arizona Linda Lamone, State Administrator of Elections, Maryland Jeremy Epstein, SRI International [pdf] [rtf] Paul Lux, Supervisor of Elections, Okaloosa County, Florida [pdf] [rtf]
3:00pm – 3:30pm	Break (Portrait Room)
3:30pm – 5:00pm	Panel "Voting System Manufacturers Look to the Future" Moderator: John Wack, NIST Panel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ian Piper, Dominion Voting Systems [pdf] [rtf] Ken Carbullido, Election Systems and Software Craig Reines, Everyone Counts [pdf] [rtf] Eddie Perez, Hart [pdf] [rtf] Michelle Shafer, SOE Software, a Scytal Company [pdf] [rtf] McDermot Coutts, Unisyn [pdf] [rtf]
5:00pm – 7:00pm	Reception and Poster/Demonstration Session (Portrait Room)

- En Febrero el Instituto Nacional de Estándares y Tecnología (NIST), junto con el EAC organizó el “Futuro del Simposio de Sistemas de Votación”
- Los temas van desde la certificación y estándares de usabilidad y seguridad cibernética.

Simposio NIST/EAC



- ⌘ La Registradora del Condado Maricopa Helen Purcell estuvo en un panel sobre los servicios en línea proporcionados a los votantes.
- ⌘ En otro panel, el Director de Elecciones del Estado de Oregon Steve Trout compartió como están utilizadndo comercial de las tabletas de estante para ayudar a los votantes con discapacidades a emitir sus votos (a través de SEBs).

Simposio NIST/EAC

Day 2: "Standards, Testing and Certification"

8:30am – 9:15am	Invited talk "Challenges in the Current Voting System Standards and Certification Process" Mark Skall, Technical Reviewer, EAC [pdf] [rtf]
9:15am – 10:00am	Invited talk "Overview of Product Conformity Assessment and Examples of Various Approaches to Certification" Gordon Gillerman, NIST [pdf] [rtf]
10:00am – 10:30am	Break (Portrait Room)
10:30am – 12:00pm	Panel "Overview of Standards Development Processes" Moderator: Belinda Collins, Former NIST Senior Advisor for Voting Standards Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">David Wollman, NIST [pdf] [rtf]John Wack, NIST [pdf] [rtf]David Baquis, U.S. Access Board [pdf] [rtf]Anne Caldas, Senior Director, Procedures and Standards Administration, ANSI [pdf] [rtf]
12:00pm – 1:30pm	Lunch provided (West Square Cafeteria, 2nd cafeteria entrance)
1:30pm – 3:00pm	Panel "What we need in Voting System Standards" Moderator: Mary Brady, NIST [pdf] [rtf] Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Matt Masterson, Deputy Elections Administrator, Office of the Ohio Secretary of StateDoug Jones, University of IowaClayton Lewis, Coleman Institute for Cognitive Disabilities, NIDRRJack Cobb, Pro V&V
3:00pm – 3:30pm	Break (Portrait Room)
3:30pm – 4:30pm	Panel "Exploring Alternative Methods and Goals for Federal Testing and Certification" Moderator: Merle King, KSU Center for Election Systems [pdf] [rtf] Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Brian Hancock, Director of Testing and Certification, EACEd Smith, Vice President, Compliance and Certification, Dominion Voting Systems [pdf] [rtf]Chris Thomas, State Director of Elections, Michigan Secretary of StateJoe Hall, Center for Democracy and TechnologyTom Caddy, Technical Reviewer, EAC [pdf] [rtf]
4:30pm – 5:30pm	Panel "The Evolving Nature of State Certification" Moderator: Jessica Myers, Certification Program Specialist, EAC Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Merle King, Center for Election Systems, Kennesaw State UniversityRyan Macias, California Secretary of StateJoe Losco, Professor and Chair of Political Science, Ball State UniversityRobert Warren, NY State Board of Elections

El segundo día fué dedicado a la certificación.

Simposio NIST/EAC

Day 3: "Perspectives on Voting Systems"

8:30am – 9:15am

Keynote talk "The Challenges of Balancing Usability and Security in Future Voting Systems"
Dana Chisnell, UsabilityWorks [[slideshare](#)]

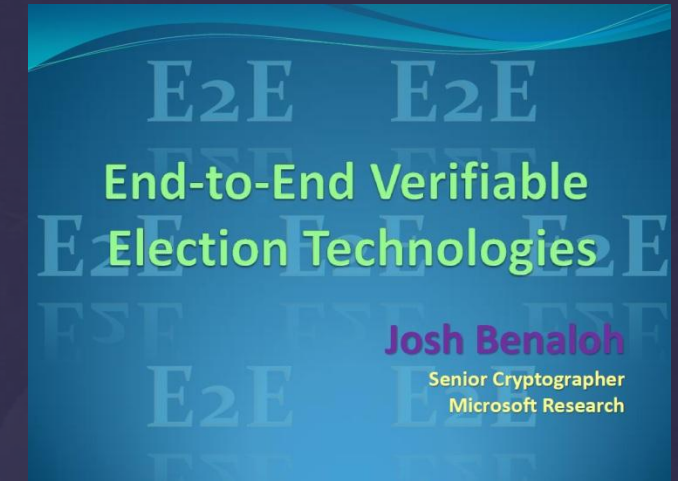
9:15am – 10:45am

Panel "Academics and Technologists Look at the Future"

Moderator: Daniel Castro, ITIF

Panelists:

- David Wagner, University of California, Berkeley
- Joe Hall, Center for Democracy and Technology
- Juan Gilbert, Clemson University [[pdf](#)] [[rtf](#)]
- Josh Benaloh, Microsoft Research [[pdf](#)] [[rtf](#)]

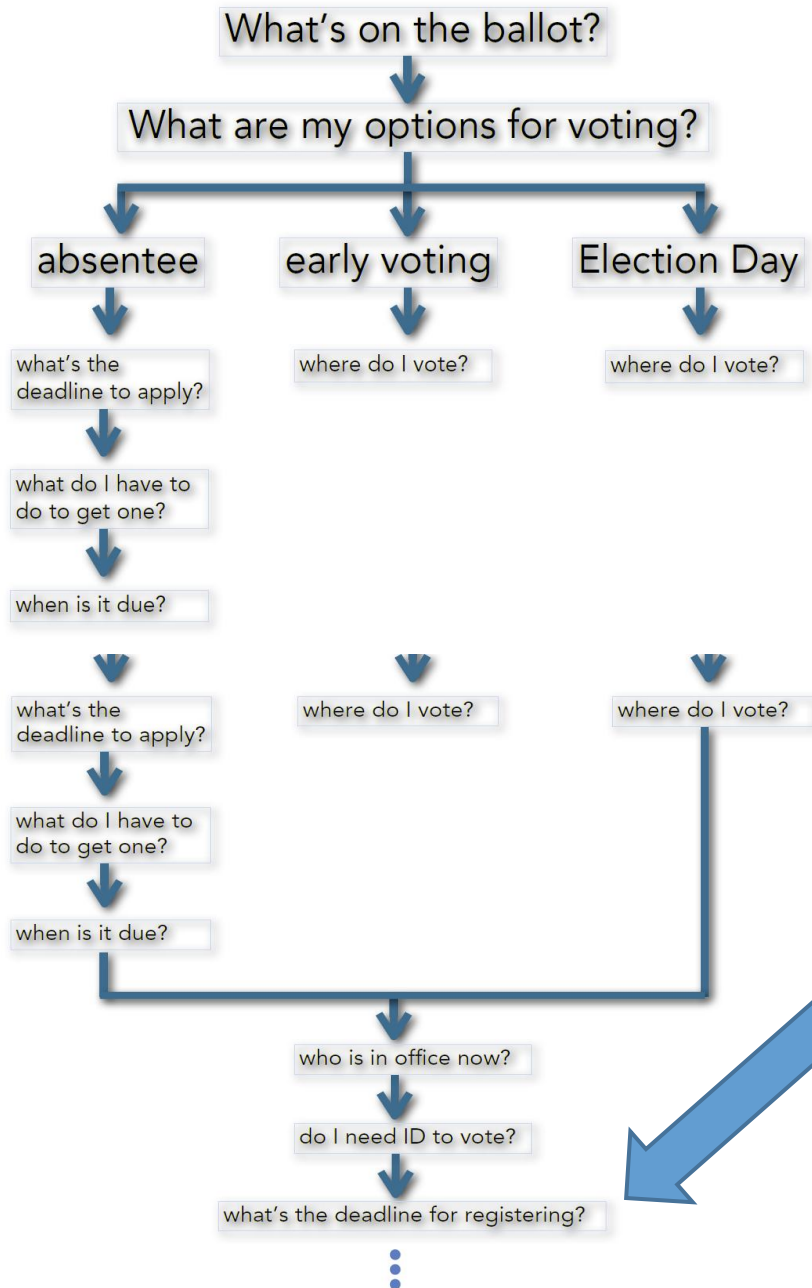


Challenges of balancing
usability and security
in future voting systems

Dana Chisnell
@danachis
@ChadButterfly

⌘ El enfoque del último día estuvo en lo que los votantes están buscando y cómo la tecnología puede ayudar a llegar allí.

Simposio NIST/EAC



⌘ Una de las discusiones más interesantes fué el orador principal, Dana Chisnell's encontrando en su investigación que lo que los votantes buscan primero en el sitio web de elecciones del condado es LO QUE ESTÁ EN LA BOLETA —no lo que los administradores podrían considerar como la primera pregunta lógica como “Estoy registrado para votar?”

⌘ *El registro fué literalmente lo último en la mente de los votantes.*

Simposio NIST/EAC

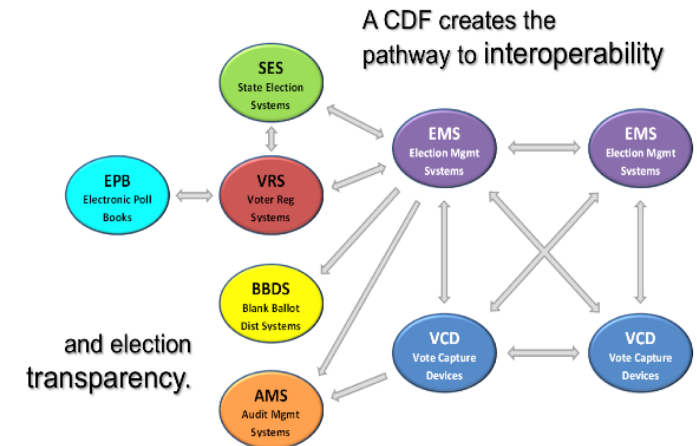
- ⌘ Existe un Instituto en curso de Ingenieros Eléctricos y Electrónicos (IEEE) el proyecto de P1622 continúa su trabajo en la creación de un formato de datos común para el informe de resultados de elecciones.
- ⌘ Esto permitirá a las jurisdicciones a utilizar más de un proveedor y tener resultados compatibles a través de sistemas.
- ⌘ También permitirá informar con mayor precisión en los medios de comunicación y conforme los resultados pasan de oficinas locales a estatales.

También en NIST: IEEE P1622

IEEE P1622: Common Data Format for Election Equipment

Note: Slides from the recent meeting of the IEEE P1622 Standards Working Group on Voting Systems Electronic Data Interchange at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in Gaithersburg, MD on Sunday, February 24 and Monday, February 25 are now posted; [see the About the Group page](#).

IEEE Project 1622 (P1622) is creating a common data format (CDF) for election data so that election equipment used in U.S. elections and interfacing software can interoperate and "speak the same language." The standard it is developing will be required in a future version of the Election Assistance Commission's (EAC) [Voluntary Voting System Guidelines \(VVSG\)](#).



The scope of the P1622 CDF project includes addressing the election data elements for a number of election-related use cases, including:

- Voter registration,
- Candidate registration,
- Precincting,
- Ballot definition,
- Voting (in all forms) and tallying functions,
- Results reporting,
- Auditing and event logs, and
- Permanent storage of all available data from every election.

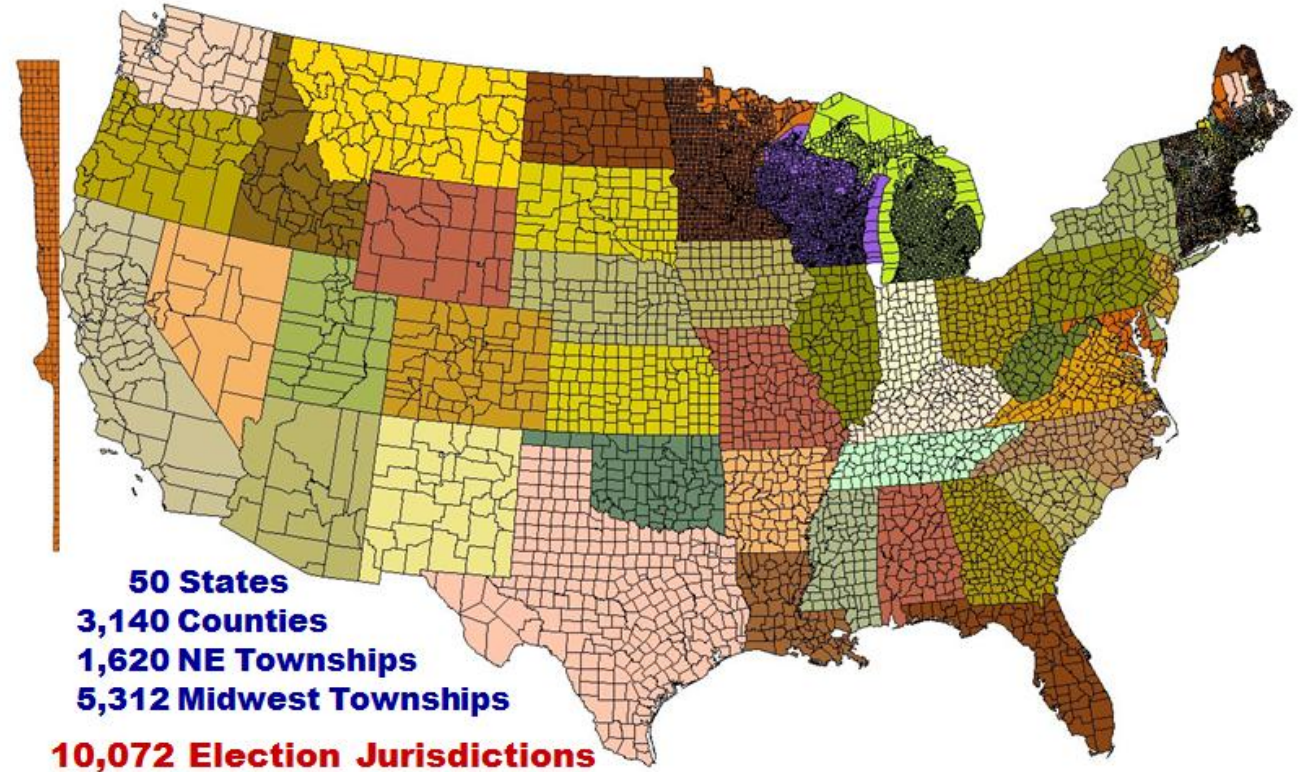
P1622's scope is specific to building a common data format for election data. This scope does NOT include the policy and security issues associated with other areas of election technology such as Internet voting, voter registration, and paper audit trails.

P1622 is working in conjunction with the [National Institute of Standards and Technology \(NIST\)](#) and the [Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards' \(OASIS\) EML \(Election Markup Language\)](#) international standard effort to arrive at a CDF standard by calendar years 2013-14. P1622 is using OASIS EML as the basis for the development of its CDF standards and producing profiles more specific to U.S. election needs.

- ⌘ Kim Brace, Presidente de Servicios de Datos Electorales es miembro y dió una presentación sobre la complejidad de nuestra estructura electoral en una reunión reciente.
- ⌘ Pensé que sería de interés aquí en luz de discutir la legislación...

Basic Election Administration Facts

- **Diversity is the underpinning of Elections.**



También en NIST: IEEE P1622

Basic Election Administration Facts

- Size is important to remember
 - Question: What is the mean size of jurisdictions in nation in terms of registration?
 - **1,492 registered voters**
 - Over 1/3rd of nations' counties have fewer than 10,000 registered voters in them
 - Half of the nation's counties have less than 16,000 registered voters
 - Only 343 jurisdictions have more than 100,000 registered voters
 - Only 14 counties have more than 1 million voters
 - Smallest County: Loving County, Texas: 136 voters
 - Largest County: Los Angeles, CA: 3.9 million voters
 - Take 930 smallest counties to reach LA's total.

También en NIST: IEEE P1622



Las aplicaciones universales son difíciles...

Tecnología y
los Votantes

Usabilidad y
Seguridad

Legislación
Federal y
Estatad

Agencias
Federales y
Estatales

Decisiones
de la Corte

Sólo que no deje
caer ninguno de
ellos!

